The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 8905 —VOL. LIV. THURSDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1866. PRICE THREEPENCE.

BIRTHS.

On the 26th November, at her residence, Phillip-street, the wife of Jacob Cohen-Levy Levien, of a son.

On the 3rd instant, at her residence, Riley-street, Mrs. R. J. Dove, of a son.

On the 5th instant, at her residence, Phillip-street, the wife of Mr. Moses Asher, of a son.

MARRIAGES

On September 30th, at 105, Prince-street, by special license, by the Rev. John Reid, of the Mariners' Church, Henry Clifford East, master mariner, native of America, to Louisa Hogan, daughter of the late James Hogan, artist, Woolloomooloo, Sydney.

On the 22nd November, at St. Bartholomew's Church, Prospect, Parramatta, by the Rev. Thomas Durkin, B.D., George Buzzard, Esq., of Melbourne, to Annie Knowles, only daughter of William Fawcett, Esq., of Melbourne.

DEATHS

On the 5th instant, at 458, Bourke-street, Surry Hills, of typhoid fever, Catherine Anne, fourth daughter of Mr. Edward M'Elwaine, aged 9 years and 4 months.

On the 5th instant, at the residence of his parents, Williams-street, Glebe Paddocks, infant son of James and Johanna Nevill, of bronchitis, aged 3 months and 17 days.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

OVERLAND ROUTE TO ENGLAND.—The PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship
GEELONG,
1584 tons, 260 horse power,
N. J. Skottowe, commander,
will be dispatched for GALLE, with her Majesty's mails, passengers, specie, and cargo, on MONDAY, the 24th December, 1866, at 2 p.m., touching at MELBOURNE and KING GEORGE'S SOUND.

Cargo will be received until 4 p.m., on the 21st, and specie and parcels until noon of the 22nd.

For particulars regarding freight and passage, with information on all subjects connected with the PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Lines, apply to
HENRY MOORE, Agent.
Moore's Wharf, Sydney, 24th November.

STEAM to EUROPE, via TORRES STRAITS and BATAVIA.
Calling at GLADSTONE, BOWEN (Port Denison), and SOMERSET (Cape York).
The Colonial Mail Contract Steamship
BERO, 1200 tons,
Thomas Logan, commander,
will be dispatched from
MORETON BAY
on THURSDAY, 20th December.

For freight, passage, and all particulars, apply to JOSEPH WARD and CO., Agents, 348, George-street.

STEAM TO HOKITIKA and GREY direct.—The Panama, New Zealand, and Australian Royal Mail Steamship
PHŒBE,
E. Wheeler, commander,
will leave for HOKITIKA and GREY, taking passengers and cargo for NELSON, TARANAKI, PICTON, WELLINGTON, LYTTELTON, and OTAGO, TUESDAY, December 11th, at 3 p.m.

For freight and passage apply at the Company's Office, Grafton Wharf.

Now loading.

H. B. BENSON, General Manager.

STEAM TO AUCKLAND direct.—The Panama, New Zealand, and Australian Royal Mail Steamship
AUCKLAND,
H. Harris, commander,
will be dispatched with the Suez Mails on or about noon, MONDAY, December 17th.

For freight and passage apply at the Company's Office, Grafton Wharf.

H. B. BENSON, General Manager.

QUEENSLAND STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS.
For BRISBANE and IPSWICH,
LADY YOUNG,
on THURSDAY, 6th December, at 5 p.m.

For ROCKHAMPTON direct,
LADY BOWEN,
on TUESDAY, 11th December, at 5 p.m.

For further particulars apply to
A. SIMPSON, pro Manager.
Q. S. N. Co.'s Office, Sussex-street.

QUEENSLAND STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS.
For ROCKHAMPTON DIRECT.—LADY BOWEN, TUESDAY, 11th instant, at 5 p.m.
For BRISBANE and IPSWICH, MARYBOROUGH, GLADSTONE, and ROCKHAMPTON.—LADY YOUNG, THURSDAY, 13th instant, at 5 p.m.
A. SIMPSON, pro Manager.
Q. S. N. Co.'s Offices, Sussex-street.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS
TO MELBOURNE.—Wonga Wonga, Saturday afternoon, at 4 30.
TO HOKITIKA, GREY, NELSON, WELLINGTON, CANTERBURY, and OTAGO.—Rangatira, about Monday, 10th instant.
TO HUNTER RIVER.—Williams, this morning, Thursday, at 7; and Coonabarra, to-morrow night, Friday, at 11.
TO CLARENCE TOWN.—Williams, this morning, Thursday, at 7.
TO PATERSON RIVER.—Goods received on Saturday, and forwarded per Collaroy on Monday morning.
TO BRISBANE.—Florence Irving, to-morrow afternoon, Friday, at 5.
TO MARYBOROUGH.—Tinonee, Monday, 17th instant, at 5 p.m.
TO ROCKHAMPTON.—Saxonia, Wednesday afternoon, at 5.
TO CLEVELAND BAY, via Gladstone and Port Denison.—Boomerang, Saturday, 15th instant, at 5 p.m.
FROM BRISBANE TO ROCKHAMPTON, calling at Maryborough and Gladstone.—Clarence, Tuesday, 11th instant.

Cargo is now being received for transmission to any of the above ports.

No cargo received for the steamers going to Melbourne or Queensland after 3 p.m. on their day of sailing.

FREDERICK H. TROUTON, Manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

HUNTER RIVER NEW STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMERS until the 29th December inclusive:—
From SYDNEY to NEWCASTLE and MORPETH, MORPETH, MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, at 11 p.m.
CITY OF NEWCASTLE, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 11 p.m.

Goods received for CLARENCE TOWN on WEDNESDAYS; MILLER'S FOREST, on THURSDAYS; PATERSON Township, on MONDAYS.

Freight on goods for Miller's Forest and the Paterson must be paid in Sydney.

From MORPETH to SYDNEY (via NEWCASTLE), CITY OF NEWCASTLE, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 6.30 a.m.
MORPETH, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 6.30 a.m.
F. J. THOMAS, Manager.
Offices—foot of Market-street.

STEAM to MELBOURNE, calling at Twofold Bay.—The fast and powerful steamship YOU YANGS, Thomas Heselton, commander, will be dispatched from the Commercial Wharf THIS DAY, at noon.

Passages at the following reduced rates, viz.:—

Saloon	£4	0	0
Ditto return	7	0	0
Steerage	1	15	0

For freight or passage apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

STEAM TO HOBART TOWN.—S.S. CITY OF HOBART, John Clinch, commander, from Smith's Wharf, on THURSDAY, 6th instant, at 12 a.m.

Saloon	£7	0	0
Return ticket, available 4 months ..	12	0	0
Steerage	4	0	0

No cargo will be received at Smith's Wharf.
WALLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD, 100, New Pitt-street.

FOR WOGONGA (Gulf Diggings).—The SYLVANUS, This Day. J. THORNE, 81, Pitt-street.

FOR SHOALHAVEN.—The IDA, first fair wind. For freight apply at Lime-street Wharf.

JANE, for MANNING RIVER.—For freight or passage apply on board, Victoria Wharf.

GORILLA, for MANNING RIVER, receiving cargo. Commercial Wharf.

FOR PORT MACQUARIE.—The FLYING FISH, on SATURDAY. O'DOWD and CO., Com. Wharf.

FIRST VESSEL for ROCKHAMPTON.—The clipper schooner LISMORE, W. Matthews, commander is now fast loading, and will be dispatched in all this week.

For freight or passage apply on board, at the Market Wharf, or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR MARYBOROUGH direct.—The clipper schooner MARY SMITH, Watson, master, clears at Custom-house THIS DAY. Has room for a few tons if arranged at once.

For freight or passage apply to Captain, on board, at Towns's New Wharf; or J. THORNE, 81, Pitt-street.

HOKITIKA.—The clipper-schooner JANE LOCKHART, now loading, will sail THIS DAY, noon. For freight or passage apply to JOHN BLACK and CO., 96, New Pitt-street.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

THIRTY MILES FOR EIGHTEENPENCE.
PARRAMATTA AND RIVER STEAMERS.
From Patent Slip Wharf, Erskine-street.

The swift and commodious steamers EMU, PELICAN, and BLACK SWAN, Daily.
To COCKATOO, HUNTER'S HILL, GLADESVILLE, and RYDE, 6, 9, and 11 a.m.; 1, 3.15, 5, and 5.45 p.m.
To PARRAMATTA, 6, 9, and 11 a.m.; 1 and 5 p.m.

☞ Fares at less than half the railway rates.

From PARRAMATTA, 6.50, 8, and 11 a.m.; 1 and 3 p.m.
From RYDE, 7.40, 8.40, 11.40, 1.40, 3.40, 4.25, and 7.
From GLADESVILLE, at 8, 9, 12, 2, 4, 4.45, and 7.15
From HUNTER'S HILL, at a quarter past these hours.
Refreshments may be had on board.

ILLAWARRA S. N. COMPANY'S STEAMERS TO WOLLONGONG.—Illalong, THIS DAY, at 1 p.m.
CLYDE RIVER.—Illalong, THIS DAY, at 1 p.m.
KIAMA.—Kembla, SATURDAY, at 9 a.m.
SHOALHAVEN.—Kembla, SATURDAY, 9 a.m.
MORUYA.—Kiama, TO-MORROW, at noon.
ULLADULLA.—Illalong, MONDAY, at 1 p.m.
MERIMBULA.—Kiama, WEDNESDAY, 10 a.m.
EDEN.—Kembla, TUESDAY, 18th.

LOWEST REDUCED FARES.
FIFTEEN MILES FOR ONE SHILLING.
From King-street Wharf.

The PARRAMATTA RIVER STEAM COMPANY'S new, swift, and commodious Saloon Steamer ADELAIDE, and the steamer YSABEL, will ply daily, from King-street Wharf.

For COCKATOO, HUNTER'S HILL, and TARBAN CREEK, at *7, 9, *10, 11.30 a.m.; *1, 2.30, *4.10, 5, and 6 p.m.
For GLADESVILLE and RYDE, *7, 9, *10, 11.30, *1, 2.30, 5, and *6.
For PENNANT HILLS, 11.30 a.m., and 5 p.m.

Leaves RYDE, 7.40, *8.30, 10, *11.30, 1.20, *2.30, 3.40, *7; GLADESVILLE, 15 minutes after these times; HUNTER'S HILL, 30 minutes, and at 5 p.m.

Refreshments on board.
* YSABEL'S trips.

FOR WELLINGTON and PORT COOPER.—The favourite brig WILD WAVE, 180 tons register, Captain M. Brown, having a large portion of her cargo engaged, will meet with quick dispatch.

For freight or passage apply to LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO., Charlotte-place.

ONLY VESSEL FOR AUCKLAND.—☞ The favourite regular trader NOVELTY, S. S. Austin, commander, having the greater portion of her cargo engaged, will be despatched with her usual punctuality.

Shippers are particularly requested to make their arrangements at once.

For freight or passage apply on board, at the Market Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR AUCKLAND.—The favourite clipper brig RITA, A Robertson, commander (hourly expected) will, on arrival, have her accustomed dispatch.

For freight or passage apply to JOHN BLACK and CO., 96, New Pitt-street.

ONLY VESSEL FOR DUNEDIN direct.—The fine clipper schooner SARAH PILE, W. R. Yull, commander, will sail on SATURDAY next.

For freight or passage, apply to JOHN BLACK and CO., 96, New Pitt-street.

FOR NOUMEA, NEW CALEDONIA.—Ship OLIVIER MADELINE will meet with quick dispatch.

For freight or passage apply to CURCIER and ADET, Macquarie-place.

ONLY VESSEL for HONGKONG, Carrying Horses and Light Freight.—The A1 frigate-built ship MAGNOLIA, 1500 tons, Howard Clark, Esq., commander, will be dispatched from Newcastle on SATURDAY next, 8th instant.

For rates of freight, &c., apply to JOSEPH WARD and CO., Agents, 348, George-street.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO (carrying Steerage Passengers).—☞ The fine clipper barque JOHN EYSTON, 400 tons burthen, Wynne, master, will be dispatched during the second week in December. Has splendid accommodation for steerage passengers.

Apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

FOR NEW YORK direct (from Melbourne).—The 13 years A1 Clyde-built barque
ISABELLA HERCUS,
568 tons register, Captain Bremner, will be dispatched as above, with cargo and passengers, about
MONDAY, 7th January next.

Accommodation of a superior description for a limited number of passengers.

Saloon (in the poop)	£45
Second cabin ('tween decks)	20

For further particulars apply to DODD and THOMSON, 26, Queen-street, Melbourne; or LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Sydney.

FOR LONDON.—For Wool only.—The fine clipper ship AGNES BANFIELD, 510 tons register, 3 years old, and classed A1 at Lloyds' for 13 years, R. Bestian, commander. Having all her dead weight engaged, and being a small ship, will meet with quick dispatch.

Wool received at Talbot's Stores.

For freight or passage apply to Captain BASTIAN, at Circular Quay; or to LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO., Charlotte-place.

FOR WOOL and PASSENGERS.—To sail 15th January, for LONDON.—The regular trader NOURMAHAL, 13 years A1 at Lloyds, John Fowler, commander.

Carries an experienced surgeon.

All dead weight and large portion of cargo are engaged.

For passage or freight apply to Captain FOWLER, YOUNG, LARK, and BENNETT;
WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD.

FOR WOOL and PASSENGERS.—For LONDON, to sail 20th DECEMBER, the new clipper ship GENERAL LEE, 987 tons register, classed at Lloyd's 14 years A 1; William Cruikshank, commander. Wool received at Flood's Stores, Circular Quay. Having nearly completed the whole of her cargo, will sail as above.
YOUNG, LARK, and BENNETT.
WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD.

FIRST SHIP for LONDON.—For Wool and light Freight only, having the whole of her dead weight on board, and greater part of her wool engaged.—The A1 12-year clipper ship SAITARA, William Thomas, commander.

Wool received at Marsden's Stores.

For terms of freight apply to the Captain on board; R. TOWNS and CO., Miller's Point; or FREDERICK EBSWORTH, Underwood street.

FOR LONDON, for wool and passengers only.—The well known Aberdeen clipper ship WALTER HOOD, 918 tons register, Captain Pirie, having all her dead weight and a large portion of her wool on board, will meet with quick dispatch.

Wool received at Talbot's Stores.

Carries an experienced surgeon.

For freight or passage apply to Captain PIRIE, on board, at Circular Quay; or to LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO.

LAHOGUE,
FOR LONDON,
Will be dispatched hence on 10th January, offering an excellent opportunity for intending passengers.
RATES OF PASSAGE.

Chief cabin, as per agreement	
Second ditto	£35
Third ditto	21

Wool received at Flood's Blackwall stores.

Apply on board, to Captain GODDARD; or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., agents.

ABERDEEN CLIPPER LINE.—For LONDON direct.—The A1 clipper ship COLONIAL EMPIRE, 1305 tons register, James Ross, commander, having the whole of her dead weight, and a large portion of her wool engaged, will have quick dispatch. Has superior and roomy saloon accommodation, and deck house for intermediate passengers.

Carries an experienced surgeon.

Apply on board, at Circular Quay; or to MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS FOR LONDON.—The Aberdeen clipper ship WALTER HOOD, 2000 tons burthen, will positively sail on WEDNESDAY MORNING, the 12th instant.

Apply on board, opposite Custom House; or to LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO., Charlotte-place.

SHIP COLONIAL EMPIRE, from London.—CONSIGNEES per above vessel are requested to pass their Entries at once for the Circular Quay. Goods impeding the discharge, will be landed and stored at their expense and risk. Bills of Lading must be produced, and freight paid at the office of the undersigned, where orders for delivery will be obtained.
MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL IN SIXTY DAYS.—BLACK BALL and EAGLE LINE OF PACKETS. NOTICE to intending Passengers for England.—The celebrated steamship
GREAT BRITAIN,
Lieutenant John Gray, R.N.R.,
will be dispatched from Melbourne for LIVERPOOL, on or about 20th JANUARY, 1867.

Saloon, as per agreement.
Second Cabin, £35.
Intermediate, £18 and £20.
Steerage, £16

For passage apply to
WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD, 100, New Pitt-street; or to
DANIEL KING, and CO., 10, O'Connell-street.

SHIP NOURMAHAL, from London.—Unless Customs ENTRIES are PASSED by 10 o'clock, THIS MORNING, for the undermentioned goods now impeding vessel's discharge, they will be cleared and stored at consignees' risk and expense, viz.:—
JJC—330 packages, consigned to J. J. Curran
D in diamond over M&R—13 casks china, shipped by Arthur Mann to Order,
WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD, Agents.

PANAMA, Captain C. Saule, from San Francisco.—☞ All ACCOUNTS against this vessel must be rendered in duplicate to the undersigned by FRIDAY next, at 4 p.m., or they will not be recognised.
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

FOR SALE, to close a Partnership Concern, the A1 clipper barque ISLE OF FRANCE, having lately undergone a thorough overhaul, new metalled, and reclassed. Carries 500 tons cargo.

Apply, in Newcastle, to Captain CHARLES ROBERTSON; or in Sydney, to Captain W. SINCLAIR, at James Malcolm's office, 227, Lower George-street.

FOR SALE, OR FREIGHT FOR MELBOURNE, the British-built schooner PILOT, coppered and copper-fastened, 114 tons register.

For particulars apply to the master, on board, now at Campbell's Wharf discharging.

FOR SALE, a first-class pleasure BOAT, with 2 suits of sails, and gear complete, including an awning for fishing excursions. Apply to J. MARSDEN, Miller's Point.

FOR SALE, BOATS of various sizes. Apply to C. P. CROFT, Balmain.

A GOOD strong surf BOAT, and 2 small skiff BOATS, cheap. MACBETH, Market Wharf.

CHALLENGE.—The CHARM will race the CHALLENGE for £50. Mr. MOLONY, French Café.

AUSTRALIAN JOINT STOCK BANK.—Incorporated 1853.
An Agency of this Bank will be opened immediately at WEDDIN, EMU CREEK, GOLD FIELD.
By order of the Board of Management,
FRANCIS ADAMS, pro General Manager.
Sydney, 3rd December, 1866.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—An AGENCY of the Corporation has been THIS DAY established at the EMU CREEK GOLD-FIELD, WEDDIN MOUNTAIN.
S. MURRAY, Manager.
Sydney, 28th November, 1866.

ROYAL SYDNEY YACHT SQUADRON.—A Ballot MEETING of members will be held at the Club Rooms, THIS DAY, Thursday, the 6th instant, at 4 o'clock precisely.
By order,
GEORGE H. HOWELL.

MASONIC.—Lodge Germania, 955 E. C., Monthly MEETING, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 7.

NO 2 BATTERY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.—The Annual General MEETING will be held at the office, on TUESDAY, 18th instant, at 7.30 p.m.
GEORGE D. HIRST, Hon. Secretary.

BRICKMAKERS.—A MEETING of the Journeymen Brickmakers will be held at the Oddfellows' Hall, Newtown, on FRIDAY EVENING.

MEMORIAL TO THE LATE DR. GREENUP.—The Committee, having decided to add a Chancel to the Parish Church at Castle Hill as a memorial to the late Dr. Greenup, beg to state that subscriptions in furtherance of this object will be gladly received at the Commercial Bank, Sydney and Parramatta.
By order of the committee,
E. H. STATHAM, Hon. Secretary.
Parramatta, December 4.

No. 66-112. Town Clerk's Office.
Sydney, 5th December, 1866.

ELECTION OF AUDITORS.—NOTICE is hereby given that, in accordance with the provisions of the Sydney Corporation Act of 1857, the Annual Election of Auditors, for the city of Sydney, will take place in the several wards of the City, on Saturday, the 15th instant. Notice of the nomination of persons for election, will be received by the Returning-officer, at this office until the hour of 12 o'clock noon, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant.
JOHN SUTTON, Returning-officer.
CHARLES H. WOOLCOTT, Town Clerk.

CITY AUDITORS for 1867.—Mr. Richard Creagh most respectfully announces himself a candidate for re-election.

CHARLES GODDARD is a Candidate for Auditor, and respectfully solicits your vote and interest.

JAMES ANDERSON is a Candidate for the City Auditorship.

JAMES GRIEVE, deceased.—Pursuant to the "Trust Property Act of 1862," all Creditors and other Persons having CLAIMS against the estate of James Grieve, late of Longwell, Richmond River, in the colony of New South Wales, grazier, who died on or about the thirtieth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, intestate, are hereby required to send in particulars of such claims to WILLIAM GRIEVE, of Glen Innes, in the said colony, butcher, the administrator of the estate of the said deceased, on or before the twenty-second day of January next; and notice is hereby given that, after the said twenty-second day of January, the said William Grieve will proceed to distribute the assets of the said estate, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have had notice.

Dated this fourth day of December, A.D. 1866.
BILLYARD and CURTIS, Proctors for the Administrator, Sydney.

IN THE ASSIGNED ESTATE OF EDWARD RAMSAY, OF BALMAIN.—All persons having CLAIMS against the above estate are requested to send in the particulars at once to the trustees.
R. PILLAR,
JOHN KEEP, } Trustees.
S. FREEMAN,
Sydney, December 3rd, 1866.

IN THE ASSIGNED ESTATE OF WILLIAM LAUGHLIN, BALMAIN.—All persons having CLAIMS against the above Estate are requested to forward particulars at once to the Trustees,
FREDERICK PARSONS,
EDWARD GODDARD, } Trustees.
Sydney, December 5th, 1866.

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, that a SALE of Seized and other GOODS will be held in the Yard at the back of the Customs House, on FRIDAY, the 7th instant, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.
W. A. DUNCAN, Collector of Customs.
Custom House, Sydney, 3rd December, 1866.

PARRAMATTA RACES.—The SALE of the Gate, Grand Stand, two Booths, and Cake Stalls, will take place on WEDNESDAY, 12th December, at Noon, at the Red Cow Hotel, by order of the Stewards.
J. WILLIAMS, Hon. Sec.

BOURKE WARD.—All CLAIMS against Alderman RENNY'S Election Committee are requested to be sent in immediately, to The Star, Hunter street.

NO HAWKERS ALLOWED at BALMORAL, Middle Harbour, THIS DAY. J. EDWARDS.

ENGRAVING.—The Public are hereby CAUTIONED against an UNPRINCIPLED FELLOW, who is attempting (under false pretences) to collect orders in my name. WILLIAM WILSON, 394, Pitt street South.

CAUTION.—I will not be responsible for any DEBTS contracted by any person whatever, without my written authority. P. KELLY, 83, Campbell-street.
December 5th, 1866.

A BOX OF FITTINGS ex Barwon, some two years back, having no mark or address,—if not claimed on or before the 8th instant, will be sold by auction.

ADDITIONS TO THE SYDNEY INFIRMARY.—To Excavators and others.—TENDERS are invited for the excavation and cartage required in preparing a site for the foundations of the basement story of a proposed north wing to be built on the Infirmary grounds, Macquarie-street, Sydney. The plans and specification of the works will be seen at the office of Mr. Hume, architect, 137, Elizabeth-street, Sydney, to whom sealed tenders are to be sent on or before MONDAY, the 17th instant.

Security required for the due and proper performance of the works.
JAMES HUME, Architect.

REMOVAL.—TARRING'S Venetian Blind Manufactory from 356, George-street, to 9, Hunter-street.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

MARY MULHERN is requested to call at office, 3, Jamison-street.

TO BUILDERS, TIMBER MERCHANTS, and others.—TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to 12 o'clock on FRIDAY next, the 7th instant, from persons desirous of erecting the Grand Stand or Fencing, in the Outer Domain, for the ensuing Intercolonial Cricket Match. Plans and specifications may be seen on application at the office of R. DRIVER, Jun., 176, Pitt-street.

SUPPLIES FOR NEW CALEDONIA.—TENDERS will be received, on or before the 15th January, 1867, at the Office of the Ordonnateur of the Colony, from parties willing to supply the following articles:—
Fresh Meat
Hay,
which will be necessary to the French establishment during the years 1868 and 1869.

Terms may be ascertained by applying at the French Consul's Office, daily, between noon and 3 o'clock.

IN THE ASSIGNED ESTATE OF VENNARD and STEVENS.—Tenders will be received until 12 o'clock, noon, on FRIDAY, 7th December, proximo, for the purchase of the stock-in-trade belonging to this estate, comprising,

Wheeler and Wilson's sewing machines and requisites.

An inventory may be seen and the goods inspected on the premises, Wynyard-street.
GEORGE MULLEN,
JOHN S. GREEN, } Trustees of the estate of
A. ASHDOWN, } Vennard and Stevens.
Sydney, November 19, 1866.

TENDERS are required, and will be received up to the 10th instant, for the erection of five houses in Market-street, Sydney. Plans and specifications, and full particulars, at the office of G. W. GRAHAM, 6, Elizabeth-street North.

ANNUAL SUPPLIES FOR THE BENEVOLENT SOCIETY for the YEAR 1867.—The undermentioned articles being required for the establishment of the Benevolent Society at Sydney, persons willing to supply the same are requested to forward TENDERS, addressed to the Secretary, at the office of the Society, Sydney, on or before TUESDAY, the 18th instant, at noon.

Beef and mutton, best quality at per lb.
Flour, fine, and 20 per cent, at per 100 lbs.
Bread, fine, best quality
Bran, at per bushel of 20 lbs.
Newcastle coal, at per imperial ton, 2240 lbs., delivered at the establishment
Wood, at per ton, 2240 lbs., delivered
Coffins, large and small, each, ditto; interments
Milk, at per quart, ditto

Tenders to be for six or twelve months, and endorsed "Tenders for Supplies for Benevolent Society." Those for bread and flour must be accompanied by samples of the articles.

The contractors for the bread, flour, and meat will be subject to the following conditions:—

1st. That the bread and meat shall be delivered daily at the Asylum in Sydney, before the hour of seven in the morning, in such quantities as shall be specified in a notice from the storekeeper of the Asylum, to be given to the contractor, or left at his place of business, on or before six in the evening previous to its being required to be delivered.

2nd. That the flour and bran shall be delivered at such time and in such quantities as the storekeeper shall require, by notice to be given by him to the contractor, or left at his place of business on or before six in the evening previous to the time when it shall be required to be delivered.

3rd. That the beef and mutton be delivered in HIND and FORE quarters ALTERNATELY.

4th. That the bread, flour, meat, and bran to be furnished by the contractors shall be of the VERY BEST KIND, according to the quality specified in the advertisement.

5th. That the bread be baked in loaves of fine flour, of 2 lbs. and 1½ lb. each, as may be required by the storekeeper.

6th. That if the flour, bread, meat, or bran delivered by the contractor shall, in the opinion of the storekeeper, not be of the quality or weight contracted for, he shall be at liberty to reject the same; and in case the contractor shall neglect to supply other flour, bread, meat, or bran for that so rejected, he (the storekeeper) will be authorised to purchase other flour, bread, meat, or bran, and charge the same to the account of the contractor, subject always, in case of any dispute in reference thereto, to the determination of a Board of Survey, to be constituted as follows:—that is to say, three or more acting members of the committee, who shall have full power to decide thereon, and the decision of such three members, or two of them, shall be final and conclusive.

7th. That the contractors shall, with two sufficient securities, enter into a bond of such amount as shall be required by the committee for the due fulfilment of the conditions of the contract.

N.B.—Intending contractors are informed that the above conditions, especially those relating to the quality of the bread and meat, will be rigidly enforced.

All further particulars may be ascertained at the Asylum, Sydney.

The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.
GEORGE ALLEN, Hon. Secretary.
Sydney, 5th December, 1866.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS required by the 10th December, for REPAIRS to St. Vincent's Hospital, Woolloomooloo.
O. H. LEWIS, Architect, 392, George-street.

TENDERS are invited for painting, &c., to be done to Nos 261, 263, and 265, Pitt-street. For particulars, apply to E. WAY, 263, Pitt-street.

CAUTION to Persons purposing to purchase Mr. Lloyd's STATIONS, at Liverpool Plains and Gwydir, at the SALE of Messrs. MORT and CO., on THURSDAY, the 13th December instant.—Whereas trespasses having been committed on Mr. Eckford's Run of Malaraway, by persons said to have Mr. Lloyd's authority, the boundaries of Malaraway Run are hereunder set forth, and attention is called to the names of the parties agreeing to such boundaries.

Purchasers of Mr. Lloyd's Runs, in lot 1, are therefore, cautioned against purchasing any right of run encroaching on the Malaraway boundaries, as an action for trespass will be commenced against any known and responsible person who asserts a claim to any portion of the Malaraway Run.

For Mr. John Eckford,
JOSEPH CHAMBERS, Solicitor.
Maitland, 4th December, 1866.

MALARAWAY RUN.

Bounded on the west by the Waterloo Creek Station, by a line commencing at a gum tree marked IE & JJB, situate in the Waterloo Creek about two miles eastward of Mr. Brown's present hut and stockyard,—thence running south until it strikes the north boundary line of the Galathoral Run at a tree marked IE & JJB, about one hundred yards west of a gum tree at the west end of the Reedy Waterhole marked JD, thence by the Boggy Creek eastward to a tree marked IE & T, thence by the Woollahra Run, being a line running north from the last-mentioned point until it strikes a tree marked IE & T, situate about one mile above the Malaraway Hut; thence crossing the creek by a line by compass about north-east until it strikes a tree marked IE & LL, being the boundary line of the Bumble and Ginley Runs; thence by the line of the Bumble and Ginley Runs through Spark's Gap; thence in a westerly direction by the scrub along the back creek to a marked tree near the road, being the western extremity of the Bumble and Ginley Run; thence northward about three miles until it strikes the south side of Mr. Bettington's, now Cobcroft's, station; thence along the south line of Mr. Bettington's station, now Cobcroft's, about two miles until it strikes J. and J. Brown's north-east corner; thence southward until it strikes the tree marked IE & JJB at the starting point.

We hereby agree to the above amended description of the Malaraway Run.

For W. C. Wentworth, and J. C. Lloyd, } JOHN CHAS. LLOYD.
For Mr. T. Parnell, } F. W. HINDE.
For W. Cobcroft, } his EDMUND X RALPH. mark
For J. and James Brown, } ALEXANDER BROWN.
A true copy.
Signed R. J. KINGSMILL, Commissioner Crown Lands.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—The undersigned beg to inform the public that they have not the slightest intention of relinquishing their Furniture Auction Rooms, No. 239, George-street, as reported.

Gentlemen not desirous of having a Sale by Auction at their private residence are respectfully informed that their spacious Rooms afford unrivalled accomodation for the advantageous display of Furniture, Silver Plate, Oil Paintings, Books, Pianofortes, Carriages, Works of Arts, &c.

Valuations accurately made,
Advances made on Goods for bona-fide sale at Bank interest.
Catalogues prepared free of charge.
BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB, Auctioneers.
Old Bank of Australasia, 239, George-street, and at the Australian Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets.

1,440,000 BOTTLES of DRAKE'S Plantation BITTERS were sold in sixteen months in the city of New York. The stamps alone cost the proprietors 240 dollars a day. A most effectual tonic! beneficial appetiser!! and wholesome stimulant!!!
M. MOSS and CO., Agents, Wynyard-lane.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Bourke-street.—The Anniversary SERVICES of the Sabbath School in connection with the above church will be held as follows:—

LORD'S DAY, December 9th. Sermons by
Morning, at 11 o'clock, Rev. J. G. Fraser, M.A., Balmain
Afternoon, at 3 o'clock, } Rev. S. C. Kent, of Newtown.
Special children's service }
Evening, at 7 o'clock, Rev. Thomas Johnson.

On MONDAY EVENING, December 10th, a Public Sea Meeting. Tickets 1s. each. Tea on table at 7 o'clock prompt. Collections at each service in aid of the school funds.

ACCOUNTANT, Trade Assignee, Valuator, and Arbitrator. T. COOK, Bell's-chambers, 173 Pitt-street.

ASSIGNED ESTATES wound up by an experienced Accountant. Address Accountant, care of Mr. Castle, solicitor, 93, Elizabeth-street.

ASSESSMENT OF THE CITY.—Last day for entering appeals, SATURDAY, 8th instant. H. VAUGHAN, Agent, 149, late 141, King-street East.

ASSESSMENT APPEALS.—Citizens of Sydney who have not yet sent to me their NEW Assessment Papers will please to do so at once, accompanied by receipts under the old Assessment. The appeal fees will in no case exceed 5s. J. T. GROCOTT, Accountant, 126, Castlereagh-street North.

CARD.—Dr A. M. BROWN has REMOVED to No 6, Wynyard-square, near Council Chambers.

DR. ROCHLITZ, Homœopathic Physician, REMOVED to 8, Wynyard-sq. Consultations, 11 to 3.

E. RAMSAY, COLLECTOR, &c., 29, Francis street, Woolloomooloo.

FUTURE REVEALED.—Consult Mr. C. EDWARDS, Phrenologist, 204, Pitt-st. Advice 1s.

GEORGE FOX and CO., Carriers, 479, George-street Branch Offices, Picton and Penrith.

G. LORKING, Wholesale Clothing Manufactory and General Outfitting Warehouse, 303, George-street.

GEORGE FOX and CO., General Carriers, 479, George-street.
Express Van for FORBES, THIS DAY
Ditto ditto, BATHURST, ditto
Ditto ditto WEDDIN MOUNTAIN, TO-MORROW, from PICTON, taking passengers and swags.

GOODLET and SMITH, Timber and Galvanized Iron Merchants, and Drain Pipe Manufacturers,
483, George-street, near Bathurst-street
14, Erskine street
7, Parramatta-street, near Railway Bridge
Pottery, South end Riley-street, Surry Hills.

INSOLVENTS' Schedules Prepared, Tradesmen's Books balanced, Legacy and Residuary Accounts made up for Stamp Office, Assigned Estates wound up. J. H. RUCKER, Accountant, at H. Moon's, 227, George-street.

JAMES HAWKSFORD, Spectacle Maker and Working Optician, REMOVED to 63, Market-st., near Pitt-st.

JOHN HAWKSFORD, Gasfitter, Plumber, &c., REMOVED to 63, Market-street, near Pitt-street.

JAMES MOORE and SON, Family and Dispensing Chemists, Colonnade Dispensing Establishment, 31, South Head Road. Physicians' prescriptions faithfully prepared and copied. The purest drugs and chemicals, pharmaceutical preparations, patent medicines, &c., &c., always on hand. Regular supplies of finest Turon Leeches received.

MADAME R. WALLACE BUSHELLE removed to 128, Castlereagh-street, 3 doors from Hunter-street.

NICOLL, Tailor, from London, 212, Pitt-street; also opposite Haymarket clock.

POST OFFICE RESTAURANT.—Turtle Soup, 1s. TO-DAY.

REMOVAL.—C. COWLES, Gunmaker, Removed to 205, Pitt-street (Cannon House), near King-street.

REMOVAL.—ALEXANDER DEAN, Builder, has REMOVED from 150, Liverpool-street to No. 81, Elizabeth-street North, between King and Hunter streets. Entrance to workshops from Elizabeth and Castlereagh sts.

SYDNEY CARPET-BEATING GROUND, Rushcutter's Bay. ARTLETT and SON, Upholsterers.

T. S. CARTER, Watch and Clock Maker, Jeweller &c. 9, Hunter-street.

THE CHEAPEST TIMBER YARD in the City—J. J. EARL, corner of Bathurst and Sussex streets.

TO SQUATTERS and others.—E. CHAPMAN and CO., Merchants and Commission Agents, 56, Pitt-st.

THIRTY YEARS' PRACTICE.—Dr. EMANUEL and SON, Dentist, Pitt-street North, opp. Toogood's.

WRIGHT, BARBER, and CO., General Carriers 475, George-st. Branch offices, Penrith and Picton.

WEDDIN MOUNTAIN.—A light cart will start from the Square and Compass, TO MORROW, Friday, at 10 o'clock, for the above Diggings, carrying passengers. Early application is requested, as only a limited number will be taken. Apply Square and Compass, 718, George-street.

LOST, a Skye TERRIER (Slut). Reward given. No. 2, Burton

NEW SOUTH WALES PARLIAMENT.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 5.

THE PRESIDENT took his seat at the usual hour.

BREECH-LOADING RIFLES.

Mr. WEEKES, at the instance of the Postmaster-General, postponed the question of which he had given notice until to-morrow (Thursday).

CEMETERIES BILL.

Mr. WEEKES moved, without notice,—"That the select committee on the Camperdown and Randwick Cemeteries Bill be empowered to adjourn from place to place—the object of the motion being to enable the committee to visit, as a committee, any cemetery they might think desirable."

SITTING DAYS.

Mr. DOCKER gave notice that to-morrow he should move,—"That, for the remainder of the session, Tuesdays and Fridays should be sitting days—Government business to take precedence."

COAL-FIELDS.

Mr. GORDON presented a petition from 700 miners of the Hunter River district in favour of the Coal-Fields' Regulation Act Amendment Bill.

The petition being found to be informal,—no signature being attached to the sheet containing the prayer,—was temporarily withdrawn.

GOLD DUTIES.

Mr. DOCKER said he should not detain the House at any length in moving the second reading of this bill. The object of the bill was the gradual reduction of the duty on gold, and its final abolition after the 31st December, 1867. Hon. members were aware that the imposition of this duty had been always considered a grievance by those who were more particularly affected by it, and he believed it was the only instance in which the imposition of a duty on an export had been attempted. He was aware that on a former occasion the House had refused to assent to such a bill, but then we were in a different position. The neighbouring colonies had imposed similar duties, but the colony of Victoria has already passed a measure of this kind, and the Government of this colony was compelled in some measure to follow in the same course, otherwise it was to be apprehended that most of the gold from our Southern and Western gold-fields would find its way to Melbourne in order to avoid the export duty. This was not desirable, either in a moral or an economical point of view. It was not desirable that New South Wales should lose the credit of the production of what gold she did produce, nor would it be wise to hold out inducements to the gold diggers to have recourse to smuggling in order to evade the export duty. The bill provided that until the 31st day of December, 1866, the duty should be 1s. per ounce, and from 1st January to 31st December, 1867, 9d. per ounce, after which time it should cease altogether. He did not think any other point in the bill required remark, and he should therefore move the second reading.

Mr. DEAS THOMSON was sorry his hon. friend had treated this matter so lightly in the present state of our finances. His hon. friend had not told them what was the amount of the income the Government proposed to give up. He should have been glad to have heard what was the amount received since the duty, so-called, was first imposed, and since the charge was reduced from 2s. 6d. to 1s. 6d. He denied that this was a duty—it was a rent paid. It was found an easy way of collecting a rent or royalty on the gold the property of the Crown as trustees for the public—and the charge was extremely moderate, being no more than 2 per cent., thus leaving 98 per cent. to remunerate the digger for his labour. If it could be regarded as a duty on an export, he should be as strongly opposed to it as any. The subject was not new to the House. There had been more than one attempt to abrogate this duty, and he believed that his hon. friend who moved the second reading of this bill voted with those who formerly opposed the measure when they were running into debt as fast as they could by borrowing money on debentures and creating a deficit by an expenditure largely in excess. He should be glad to be told what was the present state of the finances—whether they could afford to give up this duty. He did not attribute much force to the argument founded on the abrogation of the duty in a neighbouring colony. Our gold-fields were not so near the borders that the gold would be taken over in order to avoid the duty. Some much better reason should be given. Practically the retention of the duty would not have the effect of demoralising our diggers, and he could not see how its abolition could promote the economical interests of the colony. If it was desirable to abrogate this duty, why not do it at once? But this was not attempted. It might be that his hon. friend thought that this charge had a depressing effect on gold-digging, but nothing of the kind—the working of the gold-fields was not affected by any such consideration, and not one single ounce of gold more or less would be obtained by the abrogation of the duty. This was his opinion when he opposed the abolition of the duty formerly, and nothing had occurred to induce a change in that opinion. He was particularly averse to taking any part in imposing a change in duties of this kind when the Government proposed them, and the other branch of the Legislature affirmed them; but while the demoralising ad valorem duty, the oppressive package duty, and that most oppressive and obnoxious tax, the stamp duty, remained, he could not assent to abrogate this gold duty. He should not divide the House upon the bill, but he had felt it necessary to give expression to his opinions on the subject.

Mr. A. CAMPBELL thought that this bill ought not to be assented to without very careful consideration, and he quite agreed in what had fallen from the hon. member Mr. Deas Thomson, that it was most unwise, in the present state of our finances, to give up a certain and productive item of revenue at a time when the Government was not in a position to give it up—for he understood that at this very time our public works were being carried on not with money raised by debentures, but by temporary loans, at a high rate of interest. Why then give up a revenue which everybody was willing to contribute? The reason given was that Victoria had taken this course, but he did not think this would have any effect in inducing smuggling. The tax was unobjectionable, which could not be said of the ad valorem duty, which had been properly termed most demoralising; the package duty, which was oppressive and was crippling our commerce; and the stamp duties, which were also most oppressive. He hoped that the Council would decide upon this bill by their present vote. He should have been pleased if his hon. friend had moved that the bill be read a second time this day six months; but as his hon. friend had not done so, he would now make that motion.

Mr. G. H. COX said that some years since, when he represented one of the gold-fields, he presented a petition praying for the imposition of the original duty of 2s. 6d. in lieu of a monthly charge which was then made for the privilege of digging. The diggers thought that a legitimate and proper charge, but it had since been reduced to 1s. 6d.,—not, he believed, in consequence of any pressure from the gold diggers, but because that one or two individuals wished to make themselves popular, and so got up an agitation. The charge was not an export duty—it was a rent; the same in character as that which the squatter paid for the grass—but there was a difference—that the squatter did not injure the land—often improved it, while the digger destroyed the face of the country wherever he went. He should oppose the second reading of this bill.

Mr. GORDON agreed with the hon. members who had last spoken in their objections to this bill. The present charge of 1s. 6d. per oz. on gold was really a very small one, and no one had a right to complain of it. It was indeed so very inadequate a charge for the right which it conferred that he was greatly astonished to find that the Government should have come forward with a measure to abolish it. It was only a very small amount when it was all collected, and if the Government desired to do away with the taxation they ought to take it off in quarters were it was far more oppressive and more injurious to trade. The revenue received from gold miners was as nothing in comparison with the expenditure they caused; but this seemed to be very little taken into account. They had throughout been regarded as a special class. They had received special privileges, and were even provided with a special representation. It was this representation that had caused the present movement, and the continual applications made by gold-field members to the Ministry had from time to time brought about reductions in the charges, and now culminated in this bill, which was to relieve the miners from all payment. So far from the Government being embarrassed by the rejection of this bill by the House, they would, on the contrary, find themselves greatly relieved in having this portion of revenue still continued to them. So far from giving it the small duty now asked, he was of opinion that the duty ought to have been kept at the original sum of 2s. 6d. per oz. If it had, it would have been nothing more than an equitable charge, and if the miners had been left alone, there would never have been a complaint from them about the charge.

Mr. J. CAMPBELL supported the bill, because he regarded gold as one of the exports of the colony, and he could see no reason for singling out gold for the imposition of a duty, whilst other exports, such as wool, tallow, and hides, were allowed to go free. He thought the Government here would not have done right had they not proposed this change, after they knew that the Government of Victoria had reduced the duty in that colony. Besides, gold-digging was a very precarious occupation, and the less it was saddled with burthens the better. The men had to work very hard, and often were in great danger, and, instead of being borne down with taxes, the occupation ought to be encouraged, not only for the sake of the men themselves, but also for the sake of the colony, since the success of the gold-fields had always had the effect of enhancing the value of property. He was opposed to taxation of any kind upon exports, and, in opposition to other hon. members who had previously spoken, he would impose duties upon imports, so that the young men of the colony might be able to engage in industrial pursuits with some chance of making their living by them.

Mr. TOWNS denied that this was so much a tax as a charge in the nature of a rent. It was a charge reasonable in amount and just in principle, and he considered it a pity that the original 2s. 6d. per oz. had been reduced. There could be no possible reason why this tax, which amounted to £6000, should be virtually given up to a parcel of persons who could say no particular claim to consideration. If there were to be any reduction in the taxation, let it be made in those taxes that had been shown to be the most oppressive to the community and the most obstructive to commerce.

Mr. PLUNKETT said that it was well known that it had been against his will, although he had introduced in this House the bills for establishing Ad Valorem Duties and Package Duties. He had never fully approved of those measures, and considered that if any duties were to be repealed these should be the first. But before doing anything towards repealing this tax, the hon. Postmaster-General ought to be prepared with much fuller information for hon. members than anything that was yet before the House. In the absence of this information, he felt unwilling to take any steps towards repealing a tax that was so numerous, whilst so many objectionable imposts still remained. In order that this information might be furnished, he moved the adjournment of this debate to this day week.

Mr. WEEKES said the hon. Postmaster-General would have made his case stronger had he confined his remarks to one of the reasons he had given for the bill; because to his mind it appeared as an altogether unanswerable argument in favour of the bill, to state the change that had been made in the neighbouring colony of Victoria. For himself, he had no hesitation in voting for the bill, on that very point and that alone. It was on the principle of self-protection that this colony had found it necessary in this matter of gold duty to follow the example of Victoria; for, however willing they might be to maintain the higher duty here, it would be absurd to say that the gold miner would not take his gold to Victoria where the duty was low rather than bring it here where it was high. This would be the consequence, and thus not only would the colony lose the gold, but she would also lose even the smaller duty that she might otherwise have secured. The charge in the first instance was a very proper one, as it was now, for it could not but be an advantage to the miner to have a charge made only when he found gold and in proportion to the quantity found, rather than to have a monthly imposition that charged all indiscriminately, the unsuccessful as well as the successful. But in the face of the change in Victoria, and of the long line of frontier between the two that could not be guarded, he thought this bill imperatively called for.

Mr. DOCKER could not consent to an adjournment; nothing would be gained by it. he had not come prepared to make a financial statement, as he did not think he should be called upon for it, but if the bill was sent to committee, he would take care to be prepared with the details, which, however, hon. members would find ready at hand in the published statements of accounts of the Government. It would not be supposed that any Government would be desirous of giving up revenue, but the fact was, as he had stated, the Government was compelled to take this course in consequence of the action taken by the Victorian Government.

Mr. A. CAMPBELL reminded a previous speaker (Mr. Weekes) that the reduction of the duty on gold originated in this colony—so far back as 1860, when an agitation was got up on the subject by the present Minister for Lands, then a member for one of the Gold Fields. The measure then proposed was not carried, but Victoria, seeing what might be done here, stole a march upon us, and reduced their duty. Then the duty was reduced here. He denied, however, speaking from his own experience as a gold buyer that the keeping up of the duty would cause New South Wales gold to be sent to Victoria. He had purchased gold himself, or by his agents, to the extent of two millions; at first he paid £3 17s. 10½d. an ounce, the Mint price in Sydney, but he found he could buy 1s. or 1s. 6d. less per ounce in Melbourne, and consequently he transferred his purchasing establishment to Melbourne. The digger bringing his gold to Sydney got the full Mint price, £3 17s. 10½d., less the duty, and this would always induce him to bring his gold to the Mint. He hoped the House would reject the bill, and the Colonial Treasurer, he was sure, would rejoice to find that while he had been sick, the House had been taking care of the revenue.

Mr. DEAS THOMSON, in order to correct Mr. J. Campbell's statements, quoted from returns by the Government, which showed that if the bill passed, they should lose a revenue of some £18,000 a year.

Mr. PLUNKETT obtained leave to withdraw his motion for adjournment.

The question having been put, a division was called, and there were—

For the amendment, 13.

Mr. Deas Thomson	Mr. Allen
G. H. Cox	E. Cox
Towns	Lord
Ogilvie	Gordon
Sir W. Macarthur	Byrnes
Mr. A. Campbell	Russell
J. Macarthur	Mitchell
Ierly	

Against, 5.

Mr. Docker	Sir W. Manning
Weekes	Mr. Plunkett
J. Campbell	

The bill was consequently lost.

POSTAGE BILL.

Mr. DOCKER, in rising to move the second reading of the bill to consolidate and amend the laws relating to the Post Office, said that he should occupy the attention of the House for as short a time as possible, whilst he gave his reasons for introducing the bill, and the objects he desired to attain by it. He had already said in introducing the bill that considerable inconvenience had arisen from the terms of the existing postal laws in regard to the want of power in the Government to make arrangements with other Governments in regard to payment of letters, and other matters necessary to be decided upon. On this point a communication had been received from the English Post Office, informing this Government that it would be desirable if they would make arrangements for the prepayment of letters direct from this colony to the various countries on the continent of Europe via France. A subsequent communication recommended a similar arrangement in regard to the Mauritius. To these communications the Government had been obliged to make answer that the present position of the postal law of the colony did not enable them to make the arrangements suggested, but as a revision of the law was contemplated, when that was effected the matter would be taken up. This revision had never been made, and the consequence was that every few months a despatch was received from the British Post Office asking when the revision would take place. He might say, however, that the delay in making this revision had arisen from the fact that the Post Office, until very recently, had been a branch of a department, and as other matters which were deemed more material had pressed upon the attention of the head of the department, and had not allowed him to turn his views in this direction. The Post Office had since been made a distinct branch of the Government, with a responsible Minister at the head of it; it had been one of the first duties that he considered to devolve upon him to prepare this bill; and if hon. members recollected, he had, in the report on the Post Office, which he had laid on the table, mentioned that he should bring forward a bill upon the subject. The present bill provided, in the first instance, for the Minister having the power of making arrangements with the Government of France for the prepayment of correspondence for Europe by way of France, without passing through the United Kingdom. Under the Act 18th Victoria, No. 17, the Government was empowered to make arrangements from time to time with her Majesty's Government for the payment of letters transmitted to foreign parts through the United Kingdom. The words of this clause, which had been held to repeal the clause in the prior Act, 16 Victoria, No. 12, confined the power of this Government to entering into arrangements for letters transmitted through the London Post Office only. This had consequently proved a bar to any arrangements being entered into by this Government with any Government other than that of Great Britain. This matter had been placed over and over again before the law officers of the Crown, and the same opinion had been always given; but about eighteen months ago the matter was again brought under the notice of this Government in reference to a suggestion from the London postal authorities that arrangements should be made for correspondence being despatched from Alexandria instead of being sent on to England and passing through the London Post Office. Mr. Faucett held that the post-office at Alexandria might, for this purpose, be held to be a branch of the London post-office. That being the opinion, and as there was no other way of moving in the matter, it was acted upon. But this was a most clumsy and inexpedient way of carrying out the matter, and it ought not to be continued. A few months ago a similar question arose in regard to the transmission of letters for the coast of America, by way of Panama. The Imperial Government sent a despatch requiring this Government to credit them with 1s. for every half ounce of correspondence posted for the South coast of America; but our postal laws confined the Government to a charge of 6d. for every letter sent by sea, and it was consequently out of the power of the Government to make any higher charge than this 6d. Then, as the arrangements in respect to the Panama line were made with the Government of New Zealand, and as they had the power of charging what they like for postage, there was this anomaly—that the New Zealand Government were charging a postage of 1s., whilst this Government could charge only 6d. He had brought this under the notice of the Attorney-General, asking his opinion as to whether he, as Postmaster-General, could enter into arrangements in this respect. The opinion of the hon. and learned gentleman was adverse; but the opinion of Mr. Faucett having been discovered, this also was laid before the law officers, and then these learned gentlemen had decided that as such an opinion had been given and acted upon, and as it had never been challenged, possibly the same kind of arrangement might be entered into in regard to the South American letters. But, as he said before, the method was clumsy, and the sooner this matter was remedied the better. Then, again, it was recommended that patterns and merchants' samples should be transmitted at reduced rates. At present the Government was precluded by the same reason he had already given from making this alteration. So that whilst they could send all these things through the London post-office at this reduced rate, they they could not send them direct from their own post-office without exacting the full amount. Another proposal from the London post-office was for the reduction of the registration fee on letters. This reduction had already taken place in England, where 4d. only was charged; while in this colony the charge being fixed by law at 6d., could not be reduced. Another subject in connection with the reduction of the registration fee was the compulsory registration of letters containing coin or other valuables. This would encourage the registration of letters, and thus take temptation out of the way of the servants of the Post Office, because registered letters can be traced up to a certain point. Great as this improvement would be, this Government were bound down by the Act, and had no power to make it. Another matter was, that when there were insufficient stamps on a letter, provided it bore not less than one rate of postage, the letter should be sent, and the full amount of postage should be collected on delivery, together with the fine imposed by law for insufficient stamps. Now, the Government had no power to do anything but to keep back the letters, to open them, and send them back to the writers, if insufficiently stamped. There were several other minor points upon which it was not necessary for him to take up the time of the House. Amongst these, however, there was one that it would be as well for him to refer to. In 1862 a proposal of some importance was made by the Imperial Government, which had to be rejected. The proposal was that this colony, in common with the other colonies, should become a party to a treaty with the French Government for the optional prepayment of letters to the continent of Europe, and for the accounting mutually for the letters received by each. Now, letters had to go to London, and thence back to the continent of Europe, because this Government could not send letters without prepayment, the postal laws expressly stipulating for prepayment. This was a point that had been repeatedly urged upon the attention of the Government here, and, in consequence of his not being able to comply with the request, he had introduced this bill. [The hon. gentleman then went through the bill clause by clause, and explained each as he came to it.] He believed that when hon. members looked into the bill they would find that it would lead to the advantage of the service, and the public.

Mr. DEAS THOMSON said the subject was one of very great importance. He regretted that the bill was introduced so late in the session. He had only received his copy of the bill this morning, and had not had time to read it. The rates under the bill were the same as before, so there was nothing new to the House in them. But the 36th clause of this Act proposed to give very large powers—without limit to expense—to the Government. He was not aware of any Act giving such an unlimited power before. The Panama Mail Act limited the amount. Neither was there any limit as to the parties with whom engagements should be entered into. He, as a member of any Government, should object to act under such a bill. The powers proposed to be given were enormous, and he did not think it was right to give them. The bill was one which would have been more properly introduced in the Assembly; but this had been explained by his hon. friend opposite. He thought that the 33rd clause ought to be printed in italics, as well as those clauses that were so. He did not see any sufficient objection to oppose the second reading, but the matter would require serious consideration in committee, and especially the 36th clause, to which he had already referred, as giving such enormous powers.

Mr. DOCKER said the object of giving those powers to the Executive was merely to enable the Executive to carry out anything which had been determined by the Legislature; not to give power to the Executive to determine what the postal arrangements should be.

The bill was read a second time, and the committal was made an order of the day for this day week.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL OF SYDNEY.

The House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole for the consideration of the bill to extend the powers of the Municipal Council of Sydney.

On the 1st clause, "Water rates may be levied, &c."

Mr. WEEKES proposed an amendment with a view clearly to limit the power of the City Council to the levying of rates within the City of Sydney, leaving it to the suburban municipalities to which water service had been extended to charge for such water.

Mr. DOCKER considered the amendment unnecessary, as the bill extending the powers of the City Council could only extend the powers they had within the limits of the city.

Mr. WEEKES said a doubt had been raised whether the Corporation might not attempt to levy a rate on parties living beyond the boundaries of the city and using the city mains.

Mr. DOCKER had no objection to the amendment, although he did not deem it necessary.

Mr. PLUNKETT supported the amendment as desirable to make the intention of the Legislature clear and unmistakable.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported with the amendment, and the adoption of the report made an order of the day for to-morrow (Thursday).

PUBLIC SCHOOLS BILL.

The House went into Committee for the further consideration of the Public Schools Bill.

Clause 6, "Power of Council of Education."

The CHAIRMAN called attention to the present state of the clause.

Mr. DEAS THOMSON proposed the insertion of the words "and subject to the provisions herein contained." The words were important, for unless introduced here the power of appointment of teacher in non-vested schools would be given to the Board. He proposed to retain such appointment in the hands of the trustees, subject however to the absolute vote of the Board. In a subsequent clause power was retained to the trustees to remove teachers. The effect of the amendments would be to leave to the trustees the power of dealing with teachers.

Mr. DOCKER said that after the determination shown by the committee as to dealing with this bill, it would not be expected that he would carry on a lengthened discussion on consequential amendments. He would point out that the proposed amendment made an entire change in the character of the bill. It was intended by the bill to vest the whole control of these schools in the Board. But it was now proposed to take that control out of the hands of the Council.

Mr. PLUNKETT supported the amendment. He had opposed the bill because he considered it unconstitutional, and here was a part of it in which the sole object of the Government seemed to be to get the whole patronage in their hands. This was not attempted even in Prussia. The Government there had not the appointment of the schoolmasters. And would the schoolmasters be the worse for being appointed by parishes, local patrons, and other bodies, rather than the hangers-on of any particular Government? There were many schoolmasters now in the non-vested schools equal to any schoolmasters that could be found, and if the power was placed in the hands of the Government they would be lost. He was entirely opposed to the centralisation which was attempted by this bill. The Government, he contended, ought not to wish for such power, seeing the pressure that was brought to bear upon every Government in respect to every appointment they had to make.

THE PRESIDENT said he did not intend to take any prominent part in the debate on any of the amendments to be proposed, as he considered the character of the bill so much altered that it was scarcely worth while to debate it further. He should vote with the hon. the Postmaster-General, and, perhaps, might move an amendment himself. He should like to be informed, however, how the last hon. speaker could show that the bill was unconstitutional? Surely it was open to the Legislature to pass the bill—then it was not unconstitutional. The hon. member might have argued upon the inexpediency of the measure, but he (the President) while opposed to centralisation, thought that with respect to education the power should be centralised, as there was not the intelligence in the remote districts to which public instruction could be entrusted. Would the hon. member place a successful publican at the head of the Educational Board—or the country boor who knew nothing beyond his daily avocations? He denied that constitutional principles were at all involved. With regard to the pressure alluded to, it prevailed equally in the Imperial Parliament, and he maintained that the system of representation was purer here than in the mother country, where almost every member of the House of Commons held his seat by corruption. (Question, question.) The President said this would be his last address on the bill, although he should move an amendment. The President proceeded to allude to moderate reforms formerly proposed but refused, which had led to the complaints now made as to manhood suffrage and other matters. This bill was a moderate bill, and hon. members under the same advice determined to throw it out. ("No.") Well, they altered it so that it would not pass. He had foretold in former days in respect to the land laws that the time would come when those who opposed moderate reform would be glad to bow to him and the present Attorney-General as true conservatives. He believed that the time would come when a purely secular bill would be introduced and the clergy, however they might attempt to influence the elections, would be unable to prevent such a law passing.

Sir W. MANNING objected to the doctrine that nothing which might pass into law could be unconstitutional, but at the same time he did not see anything unconstitutional in this bill. With reference to the particular amendment he hoped his hon. friend (Mr. Deas Thomson) would see that the words he proposed to add were wholly unnecessary as a matter of legal construction. The tenth clause which (Mr. Deas Thomson) intended to propose rendered such words unnecessary, but by introducing them here they were called upon to divide upon the 10th clause—to decide upon carrying it as it were. He thought his friend had better take the division of the House upon the clause, when they came to it.

Mr. DEAS THOMSON was not disposed to adopt the suggestion. He had particularly called attention to the 10th clause, and said that these words were intended to carry the 10th clause, and that the intention was that the Board should not have the power of appointing masters, but leave it as now, with the local patrons and managers. He was quite clear to admit that the carrying of these words involved the carrying of the 10th clause.

Mr. DOCKER rose to order. The hon. member could not, he thought, discuss the 10th clause before he came to it.

THE CHAIRMAN said it appeared to him that the hon. member was in order in referring at length to the 10th clause to show the bearing of the words upon them. The hon. member was replying to Sir W. Manning, who had alluded to the 10th clause.

Mr. A. CAMPBELL disputed the ruling, and moved the Chairman out of the chair.

Mr. DEAS THOMSON opposed the motion. The ruling was perfectly correct, and it was absolutely necessary to refer to the provisions which were alluded to in the words proposed.

Mr. A. CAMPBELL again rose to order. Mr. Deas Thomson was justifying the ruling of the chairman, and proceeded to show the necessity of informing the House what provisions were intended to be referred to.

Sir W. MANNING supported the ruling of the chairman, and opposed the motion for the chairman leaving the chair.

Mr. GORDON and Mr. RUSSELL supported the ruling, stating that it was contrary to the ruling of the previous evening.

Mr. CAMPBELL said he desired only to have a distinct decision as to what the rule was.

THE CHAIRMAN said that his recollection was that he did not interfere until his attention was called to the matter on the former evening, when he was bound to give his decision, and he then allowed the same latitude to other hon. members as he did to Mr. Deas Thomson. And now hon. members could not understand the words unless they were referred to the proposed tenth clause.

Mr. A. CAMPBELL asked leave of the House to withdraw his motion.

The motion was withdrawn.

Mr. DEAS THOMSON resumed. He had not the advantage of legal training, but he had drafted a great many Acts, and he could cite a great number in which words of this kind were contained, and very properly so, as limiting the contents of the clause, and showing the true intent of the Legislature. The words, no doubt, raised the whole question, whether the appointment of the masters was to vest in the Board, or whether it was to remain with the trustees in the case of non-vested schools; and it was in this way that he explicitly put it before the House.

Mr. RUSSELL said that, if those words were introduced, all power of appointing the schoolmasters would be taken out of the hands of the clergymen and placed in those of the local patrons, who might possibly be men who could not write their own names. This would not induce a desirable state of things, and he should therefore oppose it.

Sir W. MANNING said that, if the hon. mover of the amendment persisted in going on with it, it would be better to let the hon. member have his way, and the more especially because the words were equally as applicable to clause 10 as it now stood in the bill, as they were to clause 10 as proposed by the hon. member.

Mr. A. CAMPBELL said that the hon. member (Mr. Thomson) was an able general since he committed the House to a great principle by inveigling them into a vote in the first instance upon a few words of comparatively little importance. These words, if adopted, would commit the House to the 10th clause as proposed, and as this would take the appointments of the schoolmasters out of the hands of the council, and place them in those of an irresponsible Board, the whole principle of the bill would be overthrown, and it would be made a totally different bill to that which was received from the Assembly.

Mr. GORDON objected to the alteration proposed, and called upon hon. members to pause and consider closely the effect of the proposed amendment, and how far they were willing to commit themselves to so complete and entire a change.

Mr. PLUNKETT said that under the National system of Ireland, the Board never made a single appointment of a schoolmaster whenever there were any patrons to a school, the appointment being in the hands of the patrons. The National Board in this colony had acted differently, for in all vested schools they claimed the appointment of the masters; and this had been the reason why the non-vested system had come into operation, in order to give a greater influence to local effort by leaving the appointment to local patrons.

The question was then put, that the words proposed to be inserted be so inserted, and carried in the affirmative, on the following division:—

Ayes, 10.

Mr. F. D. Thomson	Mr. Mitchell
Sir W. Macarthur	Towns
Mr. E. Cox	Weekes
Ierly	Plunkett
J. J. Campbell	Lord

Noes, 9.

The President	Mr. G. H. Cox
Mr. Docker	Byrnes
Gordon	Russell
Sir W. Manning	A. Campbell
Mr. Ogilvie	

Mr. DEAS THOMSON now proposed to insert after the word regulations the words "for appointing their own President."

The amendment was agreed to.

Sir W. MANNING proposed the addition of a proviso, "Provided always that the said Council of Education shall at all times be subject to the same control by the Governor and the Executive as any other department of the public service." Such an amendment was necessary after the amendment which the committee had made in the constitution of the Board, by deciding that the Colonial Secretary should not be a member.

Mr. DOCKER said that as the committee had determined to remould the bill, he should not oppose the amendment. He would only say that the committee had not only determined that the Colonial Secretary should not be a member of the Board, but that no Minister should be a member; and now it was endeavoured to restore by indirect means the responsibility which the committee had destroyed.

Mr. PLUNKETT repeated what he had before said that there was nothing to ensure responsibility in what the Government had proposed.

Sir W. MANNING'S amendment was agreed to, and the clause passed.

Clause 7, "Regulations to have the force of law."

Mr. DEAS THOMSON said he had only to point out that this claim rendered the Board clearly responsible to Parliament, as all their regulations must be submitted to Parliament.

Sir W. MANNING pointed out that regulations made by the Board would continue law unless both Houses happened to agree that they should not. This might be inconvenient if the Board got on debatable ground. He did not, however, object to the clause.

The clause was carried as proposed,—Mr. Plunkett, the President, and Mr. E. Cox voting against it.

Clause 8, "Public schools to be established."

Mr. DEAS THOMSON proposed to insert the words, "The property of every such school shall be vested in the said council, and whenever the designation 'public school' is used, it shall signify vested public school, unless otherwise distinguished expressly or by context." His object was to supply what appeared to him an omission in the bill, which made no provision for vesting the property in the Council of Education. He should not, however, press it if it was deemed unnecessary.

Mr. DOCKER said that he could not see the necessity for this amendment, as by previous clauses the property of the National and the Denominational Boards had been vested in the Council, and as a matter of course the property of all schools created by them would be vested in them.

Mr. DEAS THOMSON said he should not press the amendment if it was not considered necessary, and he would ask leave to withdraw it.

Amendment by leave withdrawn.

The clause was then agreed to.

Clause 9 was proposed as follows:—

9. It shall be lawful for the Council of Education in any locality where a public school may be established which has in attendance thereat not less than seventy children to certify as a Denominational school any school situated not more than five miles from such public school on such Council being satisfied after due inquiry that there are at least thirty children in regular attendance at such school Provided that no school shall be so certified in any case where such school shall be within two miles by the shortest highway of any public school unless there shall be in regular attendance at such school and at the nearest public school together not less than two hundred children Provided also that all certified Denominational schools shall be subject to the same course of secular instruction the same regulations and the same inspection as may be prescribed in reference to public schools with such modifications as may be judged to be expedient by the Council of Education.

Mr. DEAS THOMSON proposed to omit the words "in any locality where a public school may be established which has in attendance thereat, not less than seventy children."

Mr. DOCKER said that the hon. member had now shown his object to be to further the establishment of Denominational schools; whereas the intention of the Government was not to give any encouragement for the establishment of Denominational schools in future, whilst preserving those already required. Thus this amendment would be entirely opposed to the expressed intention of the Government.

Mr. A. CAMPBELL held the same view.

Sir W. MANNING said that he was disposed to respect the views of a respectable minority, and enable persons to establish Denominational schools under certain conditions. He should certainly not support the bill if it were meant to be made an engine for preventing the opening of Denominational schools where required. If the clause were allowed to stand as it was, no doubt the effect would be to prevent such establishments, and he would not be one to profess to allow such schools and then fetter the allowance with such conditions as fully to prevent such schools from being established. He did not desire to see them springing up all over the country, at the same time there were circumstances in which the conscientious feelings of large portions of the community ought to be considered.

Mr. DOCKER said it was not intended to encourage Denominational schools, neither was it intended absolutely to prevent them, for this could certainly not be done. At the same time, this amendment, in conjunction with the others, would allow of the establishment of Denominational schools without any conditions.

Mr. DEAS THOMSON pointed out that the prohibitions would prevent ninety-nine out of a hundred Denominational schools from being established. He could only understand the clause as being one to prevent the establishment of Denominational schools. [Mr. A. CAMPBELL: Not prevent, but discourage.] Discourage to such an extent as to be a prohibition. Now he would ask hon. members if they were prepared to go that length? If they were, then let them vote against his amendment.

Sir W. MANNING said that one would think that the object might be to establish Denominational schools not where a public school was already established, but where one was not. As the clause now stood it permitted of a Denominational school only where there was a public school with seventy children attending it; whilst the amendment would permit of the establishment of a Denominational school where no public school existed. In this view, the amendment was absolutely necessary.

Mr. TOWNS denounced this as the most objectionable clause in the bill, and he should, therefore, vote for the amendments.

Mr. G. H. COX thought the whole principle of the bill was to discourage the establishment of a number of small Denominational schools, and to erect in their place one good public school. This amendment would altogether frustrate this, the expressed object of the bill, and hon. members seemed to have discussed the question to very little purpose if they did not see that they were altogether rendering the bill nugatory by this amendment.

Mr. A. CAMPBELL also dwelt upon the effect that this amendment would have.

Mr. DOCKER said that all existing schools would become public schools, a fact that the hon. gentlemen opposite seemed to have lost sight of.

The question was put on Mr. DEAS THOMSON'S amendment, that the words proposed to be omitted stand part of the question. This motion was negatived on the following division:—

Ayes, 8.

The President	Mr. Gordon
Mr. Docker	J. Campbell
G. H. Cox	Russell
Byrnes	Ogilvie.

Noes, 11.

Mr. Deas Thomson	Mr. Ierly
Plunkett	J. Campbell
E. Cox	Towns
Sir W. Manning	Weekes
Sir W. Macarthur	Mitchell.
Mr. J. Macarthur	

The words were therefore struck out.

Mr. DEAS THOMSON proposed to insert the words "non-vested," so as to give the Council of Education the power of certifying for a non-vested school as well as Denominational.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. DEAS THOMSON proposed to omit the words, "situated not more than four miles from such public school."

The amendment was carried.

Mr. DEAS THOMSON proposed to substitute "one hundred" in the place of "two hundred" children—thinking that number sufficient for any school.

Sir W. MANNING thought a hundred and twenty would be the proper number, and was likely to meet with more favour in another place. The lesser number was perhaps encouraging too much small schools.

Mr. DEAS THOMSON had no objection.

The number was made one hundred and twenty, and agreed to.

Other verbal amendments were made, and the clauses as amended agreed to.

Mr. DOCKER moved,—"That the Chairman report progress, and ask leave to sit again to-morrow."

Carried.

The Council adjourned at 11 o'clock until 4 p.m. to-morrow (this day).

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

WEDNESDAY.

THE SPEAKER took the chair at 29 minutes past 3 o'clock.

BALLAST JETTIES AT NEWCASTLE.

Mr. HANNELL asked the Secretary for Public Works, "1. Did a person named Rutter contract with the Government for the erection of two ballast jetties at Newcastle? 2. Did Rutter enter into a bond, and provide the usual sureties for the due performance of the work? 3. Has the work been abandoned by the contractor, and, if so, do the Government intend to enforce the conditions of the bond? 4. When will the work be resumed?"

Mr. BYRNES, in reply, said a person named Rutter tendered for the erection of two ballast jetties at Newcastle, but did not enter into a bond or provide sureties, the persons he named in his tender having refused to sign the bond. The acceptance of the tender was in consequence cancelled, and the bond not having been signed, its conditions could not be enforced. The contract had since been given to another person, and the work was now being proceeded with.

SUPPLY OF POLICE FORAGE.

Mr. BUCHANAN asked the Colonial Treasurer,—"1. If tenders were advertised for in the *Government Gazette* for the supply of police forage for Armidale district? 2. If the Treasurer is aware that inspector Brown went to two storekeepers, personal friends of his own, and asked them to send him tenders for the supply of police forage, one of which he accepted?"

Mr. WILSON, in reply, said tenders for the supply of forage from 1st April, 1866, to the 31st March, 1867, were invited in the usual way, and the tender of Mr. Waters accepted. This terminated, according to one of the conditions, on the 31st July. Tenders were again invited, and the tender of Mr. J. Trim accepted. On account of the fall in the price of forage, this tender was, on the recommendation of the Inspector-General, terminated in November, 1866. Owing to the shortness of the period between that time and the end of the year no fresh tenders had been called for.

AMENDMENT OF THE LAND LAW.

Mr. FORSTER asked the Secretary for Lands,—"What course do the Government intend pursuing with reference to the measure for the alteration or amendment of the laws relating to public lands, the introduction of which, during the present session, has been promised in his Excellency's opening Speech, as well as on several other occasions?"

Mr. MARTIN, in reply, said it had been intimated in the Governor's opening Speech, as well as on other occasions, that the Government contemplated the introduction of a measure to amend certain portions of the land laws, but on mature consideration the Government had deemed that it was not expedient to persevere in that intention, believing that thus they were consulting the convenience and wishes of hon. members.

MATTER OF PRIVILEGE.

Mr. BUCHANAN desired to bring under the notice of the House a matter affecting the rights and privileges of hon. members. He referred to the omission of words from the following motion, which was set down as the one of which he had given notice:—"Mr Buchanan to move,—That, in the opinion of this House, the granting of pensions, since the advent of responsible government, to Edward Deas Thomson, F. L. S. Merewether, J. H. Plunkett, and W. M. Manning, is a wrong so flagrant and iniquitous that prompt measures should be adopted to extinguish it. That Mr. Thomson receives a pension of £2000 a year, and has in this way already drawn £22,000 of the people's money. That Mr. Merewether receives, in the same way £900 a year, and has already drawn £9900 of the people's money. That Mr. Plunkett receives £1200 a year, and has already drawn £12,200 of the people's money. That Mr. Manning receives £800 a year, and has already drawn £8800 of the people's money. That the total amount thus drawn amounts to £52,900. That one of the above persons was only six months in the office which has brought him this windfall, and he is now in England luxuriating upon his ill-gotten gains. Some of the others follow lucrative professions in Sydney. That the whole job is one so nefarious and unprincipled, and amounts to so cruel a robbery of the public money, that, in the opinion of this House, measures should be at once adopted to save the country from the disgrace and scandal of such a proceeding, and to rescue the people's money," the omission of which he complained. The motion was mutilated in such a way as to make it appear absolute nonsense, bad English, and bad grammar. Whoever altered it had no right to do so. By the mode adopted he was precluded from an appeal to the House on the propriety or admissibility of the motion. The way the motion had been mutilated was an insult, and a curtailment of the rights of the House, and in its present shape he disowned it. He, therefore, moved "That, in the opinion of this House, no motion of which notice has been given by a member of this House shall be altered by the officers of the House, until it has been submitted for the consideration of the House." He believed the Speaker, or whoever altered the motion, did wrong.

Mr. FORSTER seconded the motion.

Mr. SPEAKER explained that the alteration was made by him, and that the omissions were in one part of the words after "total amount thus drawn," "by these bloodsuckers," and at the end the

Macquarie had fallen into was in supposing that the question was the propriety or impropriety of the terms he had used. The question really was whether the words ought to be restored, not because they were applicable or appropriate, but because Mr. Speaker ought not, in the exercise of his discretion, to have struck them out? He contended that the hon. member was not justified in addressing himself to the general question.

Mr. SPEAKER said he had already intimated his opinion by expunging the words from the motion. No doubt some difficulty did arise, in consequence of the course taken in regard to this matter, but he did not see how he could prevent the two questions being before the House.

Mr. BUCHANAN refused to consider the motion on the paper his motion, although the Speaker persistently endeavoured to force him to acknowledge it. He blamed the Speaker first for altering his motion without consulting him; second, for publishing as his (Mr. Buchanan's) a distorted motion, which was not his, but Mr. Speaker's. He then blamed him because after his protest had been handed in, he had allowed an hon. member to take action in regard to the motion which he (Mr. Buchanan) disowned. He maintained that the conduct of the Speaker in regard to this motion was unworthy any gentleman occupying that position, and likely to result in a tyranny which hon. members would only find out when they had raised up a power destructive to themselves. There was no precedent for such a course in the House of Commons.

Mr. PIDDINGTON rose to order. The hon. member was reflecting on the character of the House.

Mr. BUCHANAN said he had a right to reflect on the character of the House.

Mr. SPEAKER said he had not.

Mr. BUCHANAN: Did the hon. the Speaker rule that he had no right to reflect on the intellectual character of the House.

Mr. SPEAKER said the hon. member was not entitled to use language offensive to hon. members or to the House.

Mr. BUCHANAN: Were they entitled to use terms of eulogy? Notwithstanding the low opinion he had of the intellect and independence of the House, he believed hon. members had a regard for their principles and privileges, and that they would not delegate all their powers or allow them to be wrested from them or destroyed by the Speaker. He must protest against the spoliation and robbery of the public money to give pensions to such men as Mr. Dean Thomson, Mr. Plunkett, Mr. Manning, and Mr. Merewether, who were first bargained with and who then voted for their own pensions.

Mr. PIDDINGTON rose to order. The hon. member was entering into the merits of a question not before the House.

Mr. BUCHANAN: Mr. Speaker decided that he had a right to go into the whole question.

Mr. SPEAKER: What he said was, that so far as the propriety of expunging words from the motion was concerned the hon. member was justified.

Mr. DE SALIS said the hon. member was reflecting upon the legislation of the colony.

Mr. SPEAKER said that any such reflection must be made in respectful language.

Mr. BUCHANAN: If bad legislation took place all the Speakers in the world should not prevent him from denouncing it. He could use the whole vocabulary of the English language to denounce infamous Acts of Parliament; but this Constitution Act, by which these people were pensioned off was one of those abominations which could not be sufficiently described by language. The enormity was deepened when they found those four men bribed to give their consent to the Constitution in consideration of those pensions, and, in the second place, coming down to the House and voting for their own pensions.

Mr. PIDDINGTON rose to order. The hon. member was not entitled to go into the general question of the propriety of pensions conferred by the Constitution Act.

Mr. SPEAKER said the hon. member would not be in order in forestalling a discussion upon a matter not fairly before the House.

Mr. BUCHANAN: Is my freedom of speech to be cut off in this way?

Mr. SPEAKER: The rule of the House was, that subjects should not be discussed without notice. The House had proposed that part of a motion should be expunged, not because the subject was objectionable, but because the terms used were offensive to the House. The hon. member could not take advantage of this motion to evade the standing order, and thus get up a discussion on his motion without notice.

Mr. FORSTER said that Mr. Speaker could not control the reasons hon. members might give for supporting either the motion or the amendment.

Mr. SPEAKER said he had done all he could do, but he did not pretend to prevent the hon. member from transgressing the rules of the House.

Mr. BUCHANAN said that, in vindication of himself, he must go into this matter fully. A more scandalous and infamous proceeding had never been witnessed in any assembly in the world than that which took place in regard to these pensions. These men affected to say they did not vote for their own pensions because they went out of the room while the clause was being discussed in committee! They all voted for the third reading with that clause in it. Having robbed the people—Mr. Dean Thomson of £22,000, and the others of the sums attached to their names—they now sought to thwart the people in one of their most cherished desires. These contemptible would-be aristocrats, while they affected to despise the people, plunged their arms up to the elbow in the public coffers, and lived upon the vitals of the poor.

Mr. PIDDINGTON, as a matter of privilege, moved "That any debate upon the merits of the notice of motion given by the hon. member for East Macquarie (Mr. Buchanan) is out of order, and a breach of the privileges of this House."

Mr. BUCHANAN thought the hon. member was out of order in moving such a motion.

Mr. FORSTER thought this motion could not be admitted, inasmuch as it did not raise a question of privilege, but was an interposition of one point of order before another had been settled.

Mr. SPEAKER said he had already said that the hon. member was not in order in discussing this motion. The objection obviously was to the terms of the motion. The hon. member was entitled to justify the terms of the motion, but not in doing so to evade the standing order, which directed that a motion should not be discussed without notice.

Mr. BUCHANAN expressed his determination to vindicate his rights as a representative of the people.

Mr. SPEAKER said the question to be decided was whether the hon. member was entitled to proceed. He had given his decision, which the hon. member had disregarded.

Mr. BUCHANAN said that Mr. Speaker had studiously avoided giving his opinion as to whether he would accept his (Mr. Buchanan's) protest against this mutilated resolution being considered his. He could not understand on what principle of fair play Mr. Speaker persisted in publishing a distorted motion, and calling it his (Mr. Buchanan's), and then trying to close his mouth. As long as he had a voice to utter his sentiments he would not quietly tolerate such misconduct on the part of the Speaker. Whatever conclusion the House came to, he should go on in vindication of his right to call those men thieves.

Mr. SPEAKER: The hon. member must submit himself to the orders of the House.

Mr. BUCHANAN: What right had Mr. Speaker to call this motion his?

Mr. SPEAKER repeated his former ruling, and said the hon. member was not entitled to go on in the course he was pursuing.

Mr. BUCHANAN then charged Mr. Speaker with having involved the House in these tortuous proceedings.

Mr. SPEAKER said the hon. member must submit to some order.

Mr. BUCHANAN said that before the motion was got rid of he would have the whole thing gone into from top to bottom. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. MARTIN contended that this was not a ground of privilege, but of order, and he could not, therefore, support the motion.

Mr. SPEAKER did not see how the discussion on the motion (Mr. Buchanan's) could be objected to, as it was made the subject of a motion before the House.

Mr. PIDDINGTON said it was not before the House, the motion itself being only in manuscript.

Mr. SPEAKER: The amendment applied to the notice upon the paper.

Mr. ISAACS said the question at present was whether the course of discussion taken by Mr. Buchanan was in order.

Mr. BUCHANAN said the Speaker had allowed an amendment to be put affecting the terms of his motion, and went to the effect of expunging that motion. This then led to an inquiry what were the terms of the motion, and who were the thieves having ill-gotten gains, and who guilty of robbery. Surely then he was at liberty to show that these terms were appropriate.

Mr. DRIVER, rising to order, asked whether the hon. member was entitled to speak more than once upon the motion before the House (that of Mr. Piddington).

Mr. PIDDINGTON with the permission of the House withdrew his motion.

Mr. BUCHANAN: Having assisted in this design upon the people's money in consideration of their voting for a measure they hated, they were enabled to plunder the public of New South Wales—

Mr. ISAACS, rising to order, asked whether it was competent for the hon. member to use such terms in reference to members of the other branch of the Legislature? The hon. member would be the first to deprecate the employment of such terms by members of the other House in reference to members of the Assembly. If the hon. member persisted, in contravention of the ruling of the Speaker, he would come under the 93rd Standing Order.

Mr. HART said it was incumbent upon the Government now to preserve order and decency in this House, and not cast the duty upon private members.

Mr. BUCHANAN protested against those references to members of the other House; his remarks applied to those persons exclusively as pensioners, and he had a right to free and severe criticism upon their conduct. They had no right to take part in politics at all.

Mr. SPEAKER said there was a difference between discussing the subject of a motion and discussing the propriety of the use of terms in that motion. The hon. member was not entitled to evade the orders of the House by proceeding as he was doing.

Mr. BUCHANAN said he did not bring on the discussion; it was brought on by allowing the amendment to be put.

Mr. SPEAKER: If the hon. member dissented from his ruling on that point, he should have taken the sense of the House upon it.

Mr. BUCHANAN would then move, "That the Speaker's ruling is wrong in allowing an amendment to expunge a motion on account of disorderly terms, and ruling out of order any attempt to justify those terms."

Mr. SPEAKER: The hon. member should have moved the motion when the ruling was given; it had been acquiesced in.

Mr. HART objected to this motion being put, as it had already been discussed.

Mr. SPEAKER: It was hardly a fair statement of facts; the hon. member was complaining that the amendment was allowed to be put at all.

Mr. BUCHANAN had no objection to the amendment being put if he was allowed to justify the use of the terms; but he maintained that the ruling was not correct if the Speaker allowed the amendment to be put and did not allow him to justify the terms.

Mr. SPEAKER: The hon. member was not entitled to discuss the question as to certain gentlemen having received pensions.

Mr. BUCHANAN: Was a member to be stultified in his speech in that way. If he used certain terms of a strongly expressive character which were taken exception to, he must go into the history of circumstances that called those terms into existence. The mistake was in the question being prematurely brought before the House by this amendment. He should content himself, however, by protesting in the first place against the Speaker altering the motion without consulting him, and then publishing the motion in his name as his motion. He protested against the Speaker not allowing his protest to be considered at all, and allowing the amendment to be put applying to a motion of his that he disowned. Let hon. members consider seriously how grievous a wrong had been done to them through him by the action of the Speaker. Any Speaker might, in future, use this power in a way detrimental to their privileges and to the rights and interests of the people. The effect of such an amendment would be to encourage inroads upon our rights and privileges.

Mr. SPEAKER said he had referred to a case in which a motion was expunged from the papers of the House of Commons to show that more had been done in the way of dealing with disorderly motions than he had done in this case; and when the hon. member asked him to point to a case in which such words were erased he might ask the hon. member to show a case in which such language was used. (Hear, hear.) A question had been struck out of the paper to-day.

Mr. BUCHANAN thought this a piece of unqualified insolence to strike out a question. By all former practice it was usual to consult hon. members before taking such liberties with their motions.

On the question that the words proposed to be omitted stand part of the question, the House divided.

Ayes 13.

Mr. Martin	Mr. Graham	Mr. Tunks	
Parkes	Kemp	Rodd	
Wilson	Forster	Buchanan	Tellers.
Isaacs	Terry	Lucas	
R. Stewart			

Noes 21.

Mr. Smart	Mr. Josephson	Mr. Cooper	
Egan	Gordon	Joseph	
Newlan	Mate	De Salis	
Stimpson	Hay	Farnell	
Cummings	J. Stewart	Driver	
Campbell	Dignam	Burns	Tellers.
Garrett	Robertson	Hart	

The question that the words proposed to be inserted be so inserted, the House again divided.

Ayes 21.

Mr. Robertson	Mr. Smart	Mr. Egan	
Macpherson	Josephson	Cummings	
Dignam	Hay	Mate	
Stimpson	Newlan	J. Stewart	
Cooper	Campbell	Driver	
Gordon	Farnell	Hart	Tellers.
Garrett	Cowper	Joseph	

Noes 17.

Mr. Martin	Mr. Buchanan	Mr. Terry	
Parkes	Piddington	Rodd	
Isaacs	Graham	Tighe	
Wilson	Forster	Kemp	Tellers.
Byrnes	Tunks	Lucas	
R. Stewart	Hannell		

The resolution, as amended, was agreed to on the following division:—

Ayes, 23.

Mr. Cowper	Mr. Cummings	Mr. J. Stewart
Robertson	Stimpson	Gordon
Smart	Newlan	Farnell
Macpherson	Mate	Driver
Josephson	Cooper	Garrett
Egan	Graham	Joseph
Dignam	Campbell	Hart
Hay	R. Stewart	

Noes, 15.

Mr. Parkes	Mr. Forster	Mr. Hannell
Wilson	Rodd	Lucas
Byrnes	Tunks	Kemp
Buchanan	Tighe	
Terry	Piddington	

Tellers.

Mr. BUCHANAN at once gave notice of the same motion for Tuesday next.

Mr. DRIVER submitted that the notice ought not to be received. This was even stronger in terms than the motion the House had expunged from its records.

Mr. SPEAKER said the written notice had not been handed in.

Mr. DRIVER submitted that the motion ought not to be received, because it was the same in substance as that which the House had just ordered to be expunged from their records.

Mr. SPEAKER said he did not hear anything objectionable in the motion. No motion had been handed in, and therefore no notice could be taken of it. If any notice were handed in which appeared to conflict with the decision of the House, it would not be inserted on the paper without the House being informed of it.

Mr. BUCHANAN withdrew his notice of motion, and substituted another for it.

PETITIONS RECEIVED.

Mr. COWPER presented a petition from certain residents of Sydney, against the Municipalities Bill; also a petition from certain residents of the Glebe and Camperdown, against that bill.

Mr. HART presented a petition from eighty husbands and sons, residing at Waverley, against the Divorce bill; also a petition from certain wives and daughters residing at Waverley, against the same bill; also a petition from the Roman Catholic clergy and laity of Armidale against that bill.

RECEIPTS TO FREE SELECTORS.

Mr. DIGNAM asked the Secretary for Lands,—"As the receipts issued by the Treasury to free selectors state that the moneys are paid on account of their alleged conditional purchases, when will the selectors who paid interest in the years 1865 and 1866 get absolute receipts, in order that they may know that their declarations have been approved of?"

Mr. WILSON replied that any conditional purchaser whose declaration has been duly approved will obtain an absolute receipt on forwarding his conditional receipt to the Treasury for that purpose.

THE SYDNEY COMMON.

Mr. DRIVER obtained leave to introduce a bill to enable the mayor, aldermen, and citizens of Sydney to borrow money for the improvement of the Sydney Common.

The bill was presented and read a first time.

MATRIMONIAL CAUSES BILL.

On the motion of Mr. DIGNAM the petition presented by him on the 29th November, from Roman Catholic clergy and laity of Goulburn, against the passing of the above bill, was ordered to be printed.

ISSUE OF SEED WHEAT.

Mr. MACPHERSON moved as a formal motion,—"That the papers laid on the table of this House with reference to the issue of seed wheat be printed."

Mr. HART seconded the motion.

The question was put and a division called, when there appeared Ayes, 27; Noes, 2—Messrs. Driver and Lucas voting against the motion. The motion was therefore passed.

SUPPLY.

On the motion of Mr. WILSON, the House went into Committee of Supply.

The committee resumed the consideration of the estimate for the Survey of Lands, which was before the committee on Monday night. The particulars of the estimate were published in Friday's *Herald*.

In reply to Mr. Driver,

Mr. WILSON repeated the explanation respecting contemplated changes in the department which he made on a former evening.

Mr. DRIVER complained of the increased cost of the department.

Mr. WILSON said that the present staff had been unable to perform the large amount of work required of them.

Mr. DRIVER moved that the item for the chief draftsman be reduced from £600 to £500 the amount of last year's vote.

Mr. WILSON said that the salary was too small for the onerous and responsible duties required of this officer. There was very great difficulty in getting a competent officer to perform the duties, as persons possessing the requisite qualification could obtain higher rates of remuneration from other employment. The increase had been promised both by his predecessor and himself.

After some remarks from Mr. DRIVER,

The committee divided, and the proposed reduction was negatived—ayes, 16; noes, 21.

Mr. DRIVER moved that the item be reduced by £99.

The Committee divided, and the motion was negatived, the votes being—ayes 15, noes 21.

Mr. J. STEWART asked for information respecting the item of £1000 "to mark the base line for triangulation." He was informed that the amount was wholly insufficient for the work, and thought that the matter might be deferred for a year. He moved the omission of the item.

Mr. WILSON said that this was an important work—a work that must be done, and he hoped that it would not be longer deferred. There were gentlemen in the office highly competent to perform the service, and great inconvenience and confusion arose from the want of a base line for triangulation.

Mr. TUNKS trusted that the committee would not refuse this item, as it was highly necessary in order to obtain accuracy in the surveys of the colony.

Mr. ROBERTSON regretted that he had not been in the House to give his vote on the item respecting the salary of the Surveyor-General. That gentleman was fully equal to his position, and he was sorry that any attempt should have been made to disparage him. It seemed to him that there was a disposition among hon. members to run a muck at the Lands Department. One hon. member had said that the sooner it was swept away the better. That department was the most important in the country, and if it were swept away not a man who had an acre of land in the colony could find any record of his holding. The officers of that department were as competent as any officers in any branch of the public service. This department dealt with the public property, and also with property as between man and man. He was sorry to see that some hon. members were absurdly desirous of disparaging this department. He should vote for the item.

Mr. DRIVER said it was quite natural that the hon. gentleman who had just sat down should stand up in defence of the department which had been for some time under his control. To hear the speech of that hon. gentleman, one would suppose that this department was in a most perfect state of efficiency. Why the blunders of this department had been most gross. The same pieces of land had once or twice been included in two grants. The surveys executed by the officers of that department were often most incorrect. In the most trifling surveys, where the Government surveys went before Courts of Justice, they were not relied on at all by a jury. He would ask the committee whether this was a time to come forward and lay the foundation of an expenditure of about £100,000?

Mr. ROBERTSON objected to the criticisms of the hon. member for East Macquarie, and contended that the statements of that hon. member, with reference to the Lands Department, were erroneous. He admitted that this triangulation would cost a large sum of money—more perhaps than £200,000. The House must be prepared for that expenditure, and if accuracy were wanted, they must expect to pay handsomely for it. He reiterated his enigmiums on the officers of the Lands Department. He was sorry that the discussion had assumed its present aspect.

Mr. FARNELL intended to give the vote his support, as he believed it was a step in the right direction. There were no correct maps of the colony, and something of the kind proposed would have to be done before correct maps could be made. He thought that the Secretary for Lands should have informed the committee as to the probable expense of this triangulation, and as to the places where the base line would be laid out. He had heard that the Government were going to send home to England for surveyors to carry out this work, but he did not believe that was necessary, as there were perfectly competent persons in the colony. Unless some new system of surveying were adopted, things would soon be in a dreadful state of confusion.

Mr. WILSON said that it had not been decided where the base line was to be laid out, but it would be done most probably near one of the lakes to the southward—Lake George perhaps. It would not be necessary to send home for competent persons to lay out this base line, but at a subsequent period such a step might be advisable.

Mr. DRIVER made some remarks in reply to the hon. member for the Clarence.

Mr. DE SALIS should vote for the item; but he thought that the triangulation commenced by Sir Thomas Mitchell might be availed of without incurring the expense now proposed. It was not of the slightest importance whether the mile taken was an exact mile or not, the error could be rectified afterwards.

Mr. COWPER supported the item. He believed £200,000 at least would be required, and he should have preferred that a much larger sum be voted. As the committee had not been informed with respect to the necessity of the vote, he would commend the following extract from a report from the Deputy Surveyor-General respecting the state of the public surveys ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed on the 29th of November of last year:—

The general maps being compilations of the surveys, old and new, put together as the skill and tact of the compiler may suggest, are, from the reasons already detailed, always subject to discrepancies and overlappings when newer and more reliable work comes to be applied to them; so that after an existence of perhaps seven or eight years as an office record, the map becomes obsolete, and a new compilation is commenced, based upon such more reliable work.

Furthermore, as the efficiency of the maps depends so entirely upon the skill of the draftsmen who compile them, instead of upon the accuracy of the data from which they are to be compiled, it is found unavoidable to employ many of the most skilful officers in the capacity of compiling draftsmen, very much to the detriment of the ordinary conduct of the office.

Sufficient has been said to show how little satisfaction can be expected from the present system, under which reliable maps can only be obtained after the whole of the land has been alienated, or at least measured; in fact, reversing the order in which they should come before the public, who are more interested in learning what land there may be still for sale than what has been sold.

How it happens that, after an experience of sixty years, the surveys of this colony are found to be in such a state, or why, in all this time, they have never advanced a step beyond the method of measuring out land adopted by James Meehan, the first colonial surveyor, are questions which neither the surveys of the colony called for nor its resources admitted of a better system, is not for me to inquire into; but it is sufficient to say, that every other British colony of one-fourth of the importance of New South Wales has adopted either one or other of the great modern improvements in surveying—geodetic or trigonometrical.

Before quitting this very unpleasant task of pointing out defects in the conduct of the department in which I have advanced so successfully, I do most earnestly protest against the continuance of the system now in use—a system not only most unsatisfactory in its present state, both to the public and to those immediately concerned therein, but one which tends vastly to increase and multiply the labours of the department. Each year that passes by bears not only its own share of desultory labour, and adds to the number of obsolete maps, but increases by its quota the amount of compilation to be done over and over again, each time the maps have to be recompiled. Some of the county maps have now been so reconstructed four times, having thus cost almost as much as a triangulation of the area, and the production of a map the accuracy of which could not be impeached, and which might have been produced in great numbers at a small advance upon the cost of engraving and printing.

It is beyond a doubt that a general triangulation, similar to that of Victoria, but omitting the geodetic survey, would be the most effectual remedy for past shortcomings, and the most perfect safeguard against a future recurrence of the evils complained of; and although its cost in the first instance would be heavy (not less than £10,000 per annum, for a period of fifteen or twenty years), still the outlay would be repaid in time, through the increased facilities that would be given to the alienation of land, and, on this account, the expense might perhaps be fairly met by loan.

A great work like this, however, should not be set on foot without means being taken to ensure the provision for the whole or greater part of the necessary expenditure, as required; because a stoppage in the work while in progress, would involve not only a loss of all that had been done in it, but also of the current work of the Survey Department, which, from the commencement of the new system, would have to be conducted on a different principle, in anticipation of the triangulation.

Beyond the expense and delay of a general triangulation, it would be necessary for the Surveyor-General, or the officer who would be held responsible to the Government for the conduct of the work, to proceed to England, for the selection of two officers capable (from previous employment in triangulation) of being entrusted with the principal field and office work (past experience in the selection of twelve surveyors in 1855 pointing to the uncertainty of the result of selection, even when made by officers of the greatest European experience, in choosing persons suitable to the requirements of this colony); also, it must be borne in mind that the cost of a triangulation of New South Wales would exceed by four times that of Victoria, as the difficulties and expenses increase in a greater ratio than the area to be surveyed. If, however, in consequence of the delay and expense of a general triangulation, it should be determined to take some remedial steps only, short of such triangulation, in order that the system of engraved parish maps might be adopted at once, I would confine myself to recommendations more within the present means of this colony, and propose to adopt the following modified system of trigonometric survey.

Up to the present time, the sum of £35,000 appears to have been about the cost of this triangulation, including so much of the commencement of the geodetic survey as was, unavoidably, without practical result. This expenditure has extended through a period of five or six years, and in consequence of the heavy expenditure incurred during the early part of it, in clearing hills and measuring the base line, I cannot but think that a more judicious selection could have been made in the position chosen for the commencement of the work. Taking it as a whole, however, the amount is not great, when weighed against the permanent advantages resulting from a system of measurement under which all perceptible error in survey can be eliminated. Economically it will be for a few years before any direct saving will result, although land is being brought forward for sale under this system at half the cost of the scattered measurements unavoidable in New South Wales.

Mr. J. STEWART said that the more he heard of this vote the more he was convinced that he ought to oppose it. If we once voted this £10,000 larger amounts would be required for successive years, and the work would not be completed in a century. He believed that the work was not necessary, and if necessary he would not trust the department with it. The mere accuracy of the maps was not a sufficient reason for voting this sum, for the great natural features of the colony could not be altered. He thought that the best thing that could be done was to sweep away the survey office altogether, for, according to general belief, nothing could be done in it unless by the intervention of personal friends in the office.

The proposed reduction was then put and negatived on division—there were 8 ayes and 21 noes, the ayes being Messrs. J. Stewart, R. Stewart, Driver, Lucas, Morrice, Fennell, Stimpson, and Dodds.

Mr. DRIVER moved the omission of the item £500 for the preparation of deeds.

Mr. WILSON explained that the amount was necessary, owing to the work having fallen into arrear. The work of the department in this respect had been greatly increased through the operation of Torrens's Act.

Mr. J. STEWART could not refuse to vote for this item.

Mr. WILSON explained that it was likely that the amount would not be required for the service of next year; and

Mr. DRIVER withdrew his motion.

The estimate was then put and passed.

The following estimate was agreed to without remark:—

RENT.

Rent of additional offices for Land Department	£360
Commission to land agents, appraisers, and others	4000

The next Estimate was—

OCCUPATION OF LANDS.

Head Quarters:	
Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands	800
Chief clerk	400
Clerk	300
Ditto	250
Clerks, at £200	400
Clerk	175
Ditto	150
Ditto	75
Bailiff	200
Messenger	52
Housekeeper	26
Pastoral Districts,	
Commissioners of Crown lands, at £500	1000
Ditto ditto, £450	1800
Ditto ditto, at £400	1600
Bailiffs, at £163	2362
Camp-keepers, at £40	400
Expenses of exploration parties of commissioners engaged in allotting new country	1000
Fees for special appraisements and similar services	1000
Allowance to commissioners in lieu of quarters	250
Incidental expenses	300

After some remarks from Mr. LUCAS, Mr. WILSON, and Mr. ROBERT STEWART respecting the expenditure for Commissioners of Crown Lands, the item was then agreed to.

The following items were then agreed to:—

GOLD FIELDS.

Commissioners, at £500	£1500
Clerks to Gold Commissioners, at £175	525
Allowance in lieu of forage for Commissioners	300
Erection of, and repairs to, buildings	100
Rent of premises	130
Travelling expenses of Commissioners (when specially sanctioned)	300
To meet unforeseen expenses at the gold-fields	250

PREVENTION OF SCAB IN SHEEP.

Chief inspector	£500
Inspector	375
Inspectors at £350	1750
Inspectors at £250 each	5250
Inspectors at £100	200
Inspectors at £30	120
Forage:—	
Chief inspector, at £50	100
1 inspector, at £50	
Travelling expenses, when specially sanctioned	200
Postage and stationery for chief inspector	40
Ditto for 25 inspectors, at £5 per annum each	125
Ditto for 3, at £2 10s. each	8
Incidental expenses, including law costs and charges	200

INSPECTION OF CATTLE.

Inspector, Sydney	25
Ditto, Eden	100
Ditto, Newcastle	150
Postage and stationery for inspectors at Newcastle and Eden	5
Incidental expenses	20

COAL FIELDS.

Examiner (Northern) and keeper of Mining Records	600
Inspector	300

Mr. J. STEWART wished to know where the keeper of mining records was stationed, and what his duties were? There was an official of this kind down at Illawarra, who had nothing whatever to do except ride about and amuse himself. Perhaps this Northern examiner had more work to do, and collected some information, but if he did he kept it to himself, or told it only to his friends. He moved the omission of this officer's salary—£600.

Mr. WILSON said that the law compelled the Government to employ this officer, who, so far from not affording the public information, was most zealous in his vocation.

Dr. LANG bore testimony to the zeal and ability of Mr. Keene, the officer referred to by the hon. member for Illawarra. That hon. member had been mistaken in his estimate of Mr. Keene. That gentleman was a most efficient and deserving officer.

Mr. ROBERTSON said that Mr. Keene was the very last person in the country to keep his information to himself.

After some further remarks from Mr. J. STEWART and Mr. WILSON, the motion was withdrawn, and the item was passed.

Mr. J. STEWART asked for an explanation with reference to the Inspector of Coal-fields, whose salary was put down at £300.

Mr. WILSON said that this officer was rendered necessary by an Act of Parliament, and that he had a good deal of work to do.

Mr. COWPER asked for information respecting the amount of £400 for incidental expenses.

Mr. WILSON was not aware of the particulars of the expenditure last year, but he assured the committee that the amount was necessary.

The estimate was then agreed to.

The following Estimates were passed without remark.

BOTANIC GARDENS.

Director	£400
Overseer	150
Clerk and librarian	150
Bailiff	108
Wages to gardeners and labourers	1192
Travelling and other expenses of the director, in the discharge of his duties	100
Forage for one horse	50
Cases for plants, and to meet the expenses of transmission	40
Towards the formation of a public botanical library	50
Purchase of coal and manure	40
Incidental expenses	100
To defray cost of aviary	200
Painting and repairing seats	25
To drain, trench, form and plant the land—formerly the road between the Upper and Lower Gardens	200
Towards labelling the plants and shrubs in Botanic Gardens	15

GOVERNMENT DOMAINS AND HYDE PARK.

General overseer	£150
Bailiff	108
Wages to labourers	642
Forage for one horse	50
Gravel to keep in repair roads and paths	200
Formation and improvement of paths	100
Repair of gates and fences	200
To trench and fence in ground for additional plantations	150
Soil and manure	50
Incidental expenses	50
To continue improvement of the Domain	250

MINOR ROADS.

For the construction and maintenance of subordinate roads, as classified per schedule	£41,000
For minor bridges and roads not classified	8,000
Alignment posts for towns	500
To meet expense of fencing public roads where proclaimed through enclosed lands	3,000
Formation of streets through Crown lands in city of Sydney	500
Fencing cemetery at Demiliquin	140
Fencing road from Bango and Fairy Hole Creek towards Yass, and through land enclosed by, and belonging to, Mr. Thomas Barker	77
Boat for crossing-place over Big River at Moree	50
Repairs to water reservoir at Campbelltown	20

The following Estimate was then proposed:—

HASLAM'S CREEK GENERAL CEMETERY.

Overseer	£104
Clearing roads and repairing fences	100

In reply to Mr. COWPER,

Mr. WILSON said that the sum expended in clearing the cemetery amounted to about £2000. When the men worked by day labour, the cost was about £30 per acre, but now the job was being done by piece work at the rate of about £12.

In reply to Mr. R. STEWART,

Mr. WILSON said that he believed it would be more economical to the poor to bury their dead at Haslam's Creek than at any other place. The charges by rail would be fixed as low as possible, and the best and cheapest arrangements would be made for the opening of the graves.

Some remarks were made respecting the burial ground at St. Leonards, in which Mr. TUNKS and Dr. LANG took part.

In reply to Dr. LANG,

Mr. WILSON said that he did not see why the Government should be called on to provide money for the purchase of a cemetery at the North Shore, when according to the hon. member's own showing, there were three burial grounds in that locality already.

Mr. CUNNEEN was quite sure that the Government was now paying double as much for the clearing of Haslam's Creek cemetery as the work could be done for by private contract.

Mr. WILSON did not think that the Government were now paying an exorbitant price for the work, and he pointed out the peculiar circumstances under which the men were employed by resolution of the House in order to keep them from starving.

Mr. CUNNEEN condemned the impolicy of the course taken by the Government.

Dr. LANG informed the committee that in Scotland all cemeteries were public, and that the burial solemnities were performed in private. It was discreditable to this colony that sectarianism was carried beyond the grave.

Mr. MACPHERSON said that many of the cemeteries in Scotland were private property, having been bought and paid for by the heritors of the parish.

Mr. TERRY: What have we got to do with Scotland?

After some further remarks on the same subject by Dr. LANG,

Mr. HAY addressed the committee with reference to the cemetery at Haslem's Creek, and the arrangements proposed to be carried out there.

Mr. BYRNES said that in the employment of the men who were engaged in clearing the cemetery, the plan adopted had been to divide them into gangs of twenty, and mark off spaces for each gang to clear. It was ascertained that by this means the work cost about £30 per acre. The men were told that if the work were not done more cheaply they would be discharged. The next week the work averaged about £25 per acre, and the following week about £23 per acre. The men were then discharged, but some of them were again engaged to clear the land at £12 per acre. The work would be done shortly, and he had offered the men free passages up to the diggings.

Mr. CUNNEEN said that he knew of heavily-timbered land being cleared for £3 per acre. He had never known the clearing of forest land cost more than £6 per acre.

Mr. TERRY said that he had lately had some thickly timbered land cleared at a cost of £3 per acre, but he believed that the price varied according to the description of timber on the land. The clearing of tea tree scrub was more expensive.

Mr. DE SALIS said that more money had been spent on persons who had a dislike to seek employment in the country than had been spent in the issue of seed wheat to distressed persons. The Cemetery at Haslem's Creek had been cleared at a great cost, and the expense incurred had been unnecessary.

Mr. TUNKS said he had asked a question with reference to the provision of burial places at St. Leonards, and had not been able to get a distinct answer on the subject. If no provision had been made for burials there he thought it was very unfair.

Mr. WILSON said he was not in a position to give the information required.

The item was then agreed to.

The following items were proposed:—

ADMIRALTY.

Medicines and medical attendance	£300

MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES.

For the erection of public pounds	200
For the preservation of the caves at Fish River	50
Compensation to Mr. R. Stewart for non-issue of grant of land promised to his father. (Resolution of Assembly)	£300
Towards the survey and determination of the boundary line between New South Wales and South Australia	1000
Completion of approaches to the ford over the Menangle River, on road from the Appin and Mount Keira Road via Douglas Park Railway Station to the Menangle Road	200
Road from Ghimi Ghimi Creek to the centre of Jones's Island, conditionally that a similar sum be contributed privately	250

Mr. CUMMINGS wished to know how the £50 for the preservation of caves at the Fish River was to be appropriated?

Mr. WILSON said it was to be expended in the formation of a road to those caves, so that vehicles could approach them.

After some further observations from Mr. CUMMINGS, the estimate was agreed to,

The following Estimate was then proposed:—

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Secretary for Public Works	£1500
Under Secretary and Commissioner for Railways	800
Chief Clerk	450
Clerk	300
Ditto	250
Ditto	200
Messenger	120
Housekeeper	
Rent	
Incidental expenses	630
	50

Mr. DE SALIS hoped, at this late hour, these E[illegible] would not be proceeded with, especially in the [illegible] absence of the hon. member for Hartley, who would be a[illegible] to throw some light upon the operations of this departm[illegible]

Mr. DRIVER moved that the item £1500, salary of Secretary for Works, be reduced by the sum of £500.

The motion was negatived, and the estimate agreed to.

RAILWAYS.

General Establishment:	
Commissioner. (Provided for under Department of Public Works)	
Accountant	£500
Chief Clerk	400
Clerk	300
Ditto	300
Ditto	250
Ditto	200
Clerk	50
Messenger	100

This was agreed to without debate.

The next estimate under this head was for

WORKS IN PROGRESS.

Valuation of Land:	
Valuator	£600
Works in Progress—Authorised Extensions:	
Engineer-in-chief	1500
Assistant-engineer	700
Assistant-engineer for Trial Surveys	800
Chief draftsman	500
Draftsman	200
Clerk	350
Travelling expenses	300
Incidental expenses	100
Contingent sum to provide such further assistance as may be required	1300

Mr. MARTIN moved the reduction of the item "Contingent sum to provide such further assistance as may be required" by the sum of £300.

This was subsequently withdrawn.

After some discussion as to the propriety of retaining the office of Government valuator,

Mr. DRIVER moved the omission of the item valuator, £600.

Mr. BYRNES pointed out that, according to the last report £190,552 had been paid for lands valued for railway purposes.

Mr. LUCAS said that there had been two valuators, and that the office had been in existence for the last ten years. £7000 had been expended in the valuation of £108,000 worth of property. It was admitted that the valuator was not occupied during the whole of the year.

Mr. RYAN did not think that the office was necessary.

Mr. SUTHERLAND spoke of the integrity and ability of the officer, who, if full employed, was not too highly paid at £600 a year.

Mr. BYRNES said that Mr. Cowlishaw was fully employed either in valuing land or in clerical work.

Dr. LANG thought the office of a valuator was highly necessary, but did not desire that his duties should be confined to the minute purposes of valuing land in connection with the railways.

Mr. PIDDINGTON objected to pay a Government valuator for doing clerical work. The office may have been necessary, but now that the railways were nearly finished it might be abolished. Valuators could be employed as occasion for their services arose.

Mr. R. STEWART said that if valuations were required an officer for the purpose of valuing was necessary. He thought that an officer of that kind was more likely to do justice, and if valuations were still to be made, the Government ought to have an official of this kind to refer to. He did not think that the salary was too much, considering the responsibility of the office.

Mr. CUNNEEN said the only question was as to whether there was any necessity for appointing a valuator. If it were necessary, the Government could not find a better person for the office than Mr. Cowlishaw, whose valuations had been most fair. If the Government were forced to get valuators from time

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.—DECEMBER 5.

Hualeng (s.), 310 tons, Captain Sullivan, from Clyde River. Passengers—Mrs. Padymore, Miss Laing, Messrs. Rixon, Street, Riely, Albisch, Laing, and 10 in the steerage. I. S. N. Co., agents.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 5.

Prima Donna, for Cleveland Bay.
James Paterson (s.), for Rockhampton.
Susannah Cuthbert (s.), for Grafton.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 6.

Fanny Fisher, for Adelaide; Strathdon, for London; Longwood, for Galle; Omer et Julie, for Bombay; Woodbine, for Wallaroo; You Yangs (s.), for Melbourne; City of Hobart (s.), for Hobart Town.

CLEARANCES.—DECEMBER 5.

James Paterson (s.), 400 tons, Captain J. T. Durrell, for Rockhampton. Passengers—Mr. C. Freeman, Mr. Graham, and 10 in the steerage.

Omer et Julie, barque, 287 tons, Captain Fournier, for Bombay.

Prima Donna, schooner, 85 tons, Captain Earl, for Cleveland Bay.

Woodbine, barque, 252 tons, Captain Smith, for Wallaroo.

COASTERS INWARDS.—DECEMBER 5.

Peacock, from Cape Hawke, with 7 hides, 38 bags maize, 39,300 shingles, 6 pigs, 165 bushels shells; Jessie, from Newcastle, with 170 tons coal; Morpeth (s.), from the Hunter River, with 2 calves, 6 cases eggs, 4 coops fowls, 36 bales hay, 121 hides, 50 lambs, 18 bags onions, 14 baskets prawns, 115 sheep, 4 bales skins, 112 bales wool.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—DECEMBER 5.

Brothers, for Broken Bay; Pemona, for Shoalhaven; Bright Planet, for Bulli; Numbo, for Macleay River; Thomas, for the Hawkesbury.

EXPORTS.—DECEMBER 5.

Omer et Julie, for Bombay: 385 tons coal, Willis, Merry, and Lloyd.

Prima Donna, for Cleveland Bay: 1 case cotton gins, 22 packages machinery, 50 bags maize, 10 bags salt, 67 bags sugar, 210 bags flour, R. Towns and Co.; 1 package tobacco, 14 packages, Lorimer, Marwood, and Rome; 12 cases 1 hogshead brandy, 1 hogshead rum, 1 quarter-cask whisky, 5 cases geneva, H. M'Cree; 18 casks beer, 12 cases wine, Moss and Alt; 36 bags sugar, 10 bags flour, 10 bags salt, 8 packages tea, W. Wolfen and Co.; 10 cases kerosene, 1 case vestas, 7 cases, S. Hoffnung and Co.; 1 case saddlery, 1 roll leather, Butler Brothers; 3 cases drugs, 1 case acid, Elliott Brothers; 8 packages boots, E. Vickery; 6 packages staves, 1 tank, 2 packages, Mort and Co.; 50 bags flour, J. Black and Co.; 1 bale drapery, S. Thompson and Co.; 40 bags flour, 5 chests tea, 2 packages boots, 3 packages, ironmongery, 8 bags salt, 19 cases oilstores, 33 packages, G. Stabler.

City of Melbourne (s.), for Melbourne: 10 chests 5 boxes 5 half-chests tea, J. Powell; 1 package silks, G. O. Etheredge; 22 cases tobacco, W. Wolfen and Co.; 49 casks cocoanut oil, R. Towns and Co.; 61 casks cocoanut oil, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.; 16 bales paper, F. Macnab and Co.; 24 casks fish, 1 package, Moss; 31 kegs butter, 1 hogshead eggs, Whittingham, Brothers; 4 packages, A. M'Arthur and Co.; 5 turtles, W. W. Buckland; 580 bags maize, J. Walker; 1 case, W. Cass; 60 cases fruit, M'Roberts; 56 cases fruit, P. Cullen; 1 amalgamator, 20 packages, P. N. Russell and Co.; 121 bags maize, J. Campbell and Co.; 44 bags oysters, 43 cases fruit, G. James; 14 bags oysters, W. Kimber; 20 bags onions, J. Healey; 6 cases fruit, J. Brown; 1 box type, A. Cubitt; 11 kegs honey, J. Simmonds; 144 bags maize, E. Lewther; 16 bags oysters, G. Clarke; 234 bags maize, 2 bags hads eggs, C. B. Bond; 5 bags oysters, 31 cases fruit, J. Sainty; 1 package, Elliott, Brothers; 1 case bacon, Dennelly; 1 cask bacon, R. J. Hardy; 45 crates bottles, J. Isaacs; 17 kegs butter, W. Wright; 77 bags oysters, Emerson; 30,000 sovereigns, Union Bank; 10,000 sovereigns, Oriental Bank.

City of Brisbane (s.), for Moreton Bay: 10 half-chests tea, 1 octave wine, Brown and Co.; 1 quarter-cask whisky, H. Bell; 800 bags sugar, 20 kegs treacle, Colonial Sugar Co.; 1 case, Duguid and Co.; 9 packages, J. Powell; 16 bags nuts, 6 cases cheese, A. Fairfax and Co.; 100 cases kerosene, Rabone, Feez, and Co.; 1 bale blankets, 3 cases, C. K. Moore; 2 drums soda, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.; 5 boxes tea, 20 bags sugar, 1 case bacon, 1 case sauce, 20 cases geneva, 80 bags flour, 3 packages, E. Chapman and Co.; 1 barrel ale, Daniell, King, and Co.; 1 package haberdashery, A. Reading; 12 bags pollard, 56 bags flour, Barker and Co.; 5 kegs paint, Lane and Co.; 4 packages gas pipes, 2 packages, P. N. Russell and Co.; 1 case chairs, A. Moore and Co.; 3 packages, Davidson; 2 kegs olives, L. Brodziak; 270 bags flour, T. C. Breillat; 4 kegs paint, J. Ward and Co.; 2 packages leather, T. W. Eady; 2 cases, J. Sands; 1 keg butter, H. Prescott and Son; 23 cases fruit, P. James; 80 bags flour, M'Kinlay, Brothers; 10 hogsheads porter, J. Marshall; 3 kegs butter, M. Hughes; 5 packages, J. Mackenzie; 1 package, Dawson; 26 cases fruit, J. Brown; 200 bags flour, Nipper and See; 1 case, Gibbs, Shallard, and Co.; 1 package, Prince, Ogg, and Co.; 1 case, S. Thompson and Co.; 1 case, T. J. Brown; 2 packages, Elliott, Brothers; 5 bags maize, 3 bags pollard, 1 case kerosene, 2 cases fruit, Isbester; 1 case, Tidswell, Wilson, and Co.; 100 bags flour, H. P. Faber; 1 case cheese, Peate and Harcourt; 10 cases kerosene, F. Lassetter and Co.; 60 bags maize, 4 kegs butter, 1 case, M'Kinlay, Brothers; 1 case drapery, J. Wetherill; 16 cases fruit, 1 package seed, J. Hargreaves; 22 cases fruit, J. Cameron; 2 coaches, Cobb and Co.

Woodbine, for Wallaroo: 400 tons coal, J. Merriman.

SHIPS' MAILS.

MAILS will close at the General Post Office, as follows:—

FOR LONDON.—By the Strathdon, this day, at noon, if not underway.

FOR GALLE.—By the Longwood, this day, at noon, if not underway.

FOR BOMBAY.—By the Omer et Julie, this day, at noon, if not underway.

FOR HOBART TOWN.—By the City of Hobart (s.), this day, at 11 a.m.

FOR EDEN AND MELBOURNE.—By the You Yangs (s.), this day, at 11 a.m.

FOR HOKITIKA.—By the Jason, this day, at noon.

FOR FIJI AND NAVIGATORS ISLANDS.—By the Magellan Cloud, this day, at noon.

FOR BRISBANE.—By the Florence Irving (s.), on Friday, at 4.30 p.m.

NOTICES TO MARINERS.

The following notices, which have been received from the Marine Board of Queensland, are published in yesterday's *Government Gazette*.

LIGHTSHIP, KEPPEL BAY, PORT OF ROCKHAMPTON.

A lightship is now placed in seven fathoms water, four and a half cables S.S.W. ½ W. of the Elbow buoy.

On and after this date she will exhibit, between sunset and sunrise, a bright light, at an elevation of forty-four feet above the sea.

Vessels entering the port at night should bring the Lightship to bear to the southward of S.S.W., before getting the two lights at the Pilot Station in one—the light being visible from the Timandra Bank buoy, when the eye is twelve feet above the water, and proportionably further from a greater elevation. Immediately the Lightship is brought to the southward of S.S.W. vessels may haul up, to round the Timandra Bank buoy.

After passing within a mile of Sea Hill Point steer so as to pass within a cable's length to the eastward of the Lightship. Haul up close round to the southward of her, and steer west-northerly, leaving a black buoy and a black beacon off Raglan Creek, on the port hand, and passing at about a cable's distance to the southward of the large Mangrove Island.

By passing to the southward of the Lightship, as above directed, nothing less than fifteen feet of water will be found in the channel at low water spring tides.

By order of the Marine Board,
G. P. HEATH, R.N., Lieut. R.N., Portmaster.
Keppel Bay, October 31st, 1866.

TEMPORARY LIGHT, LADY ELLIOT'S ISLAND.

A temporary light—which in fine weather can be distinguished at a distance of nine or ten miles—is now exhibited on Lady Elliot's Island, between sunset and sunrise, at an elevation of sixty-seven feet above high-water mark.

G. P. HEATH, Lieut. R.N., Portmaster.
Port Office, November 10th, 1866.

TEMPORARY LIGHT, GATCOMBE HEAD, PORT CURTIS.

On and after this date the temporary light at Gatcombe Head will be exhibited from the lighthouse tower, at an elevation of sixty-three feet above high-water mark.

By order of the Marine Board,
G. P. HEATH, Lieutenant R.N., Portmaster.
Port Curtis, November 3rd, 1866.

TEMPORARY LIGHT, PORT DENISON.

On and after the 14th instant the temporary light, now exhibited from the Pilot Station, will be exhibited from the Lighthouse, on the North Head, at an elevation of eighty-six feet above high-water mark.

By order of the Marine Board,
G. P. HEATH, Lieutenant R.N., Portmaster.
Port Office, November 10th, 1866.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.—The wreck of the schooner Adolphus lies near the sunken rock, at the entrance to Wollongong. Shipmasters trading to the port are therefore cautioned against standing to the westward of the outer large mooring buoy.—Yesterday's *Government Gazette*.

CUSTOM HOUSE.—Entered Outwards, December 5: You Yangs (s.), 494 tons, Captain Heselton, for Melbourne; Phœbe (s.), 417 tons, Captain Wheeler, for Nelson and Southern Ports of N. Z.; Sarah Pile, schooner, 115 tons, Captain Yull, for Dunedin; Jane Lockhart, schooner, 81 tons, Captain Smith, for Hokitika.

The following is a summary of the cargo brought by the Hualeng, from Clyde River: 60 bales wool, 30 bags oysters, 80 kegs butter, 6 bales leather, 2 pigs, 2 calves, and sundries.

NEWCASTLE.

ARRIVALS.

December 4.—Jessie Isabel, ship, 731 tons, Ocheltree, from Wallaroo.
December 4.—Lass of Gowler, brig, 224 tons, Dixon, from Adelaide.
December 5.—Escort, schooner, 130 tons, Nicholson, from Melbourne.
December 5.—Blairmore, brig, from Melbourne.

DEPARTURES.

December 4.—Pleiades, ship, Molloy, for Hongkong, with 1040 tons coal.
December 4.—Vedette, American barque, for San Francisco, with 866 tons coal.
December 4.—Lady Darling (s.), Paine, for Melbourne, with 700 tons coal.
December 5.—You Yangs (s.), Heselton, for Melbourne via Sydney, with 700 tons coal.
December 5.—Clan Alpine, barque, Sim, for Wallaroo, with 350 tons coal.

COASTERS INWARDS.

December 4.—Venture, Amy Robsart, Lurline, Mountain Maid, from Sydney.
December 5.—H. M. Warfield, General Wool, Hannah Broomfield, from Sydney.

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

November 29.—Catherine Jane, Jane, from Newcastle; Wonga Wonga (s.), from Sydney.

CLEARED OUT.

November 29.—John Eyston, 346, Almy, for Sydney. Cargo—18 bales tobacco, 5 cases geneva, 5 cases brandy, 3 packages.

The barque Catherine Jane, on her present passage from Newcastle, N.S.W., has experienced unusually adverse weather. Soon after leaving port the barque had to contend against a very heavy gale from the south-west, accompanied with heavy squalls of rain and hail, and after eight days' beating about she found herself fifty miles north of Newcastle. Strong south-west and south winds prevailed to the Heads, and very unsettled weather was met with from thence to the Heads. Several sails were split during the continuance of the south-westerly gale.—*Argus*, 30th November.

CUSTOMS IMPORT ENTRIES.—DECEMBER 5.

9 bales paper, L. Sharwood and Co.
1 case saddlery, W. H. Simpson
10 packages hardware, W. Wood
2 cases ultramarine, 5 bales paper, G. A. Lloyd and Co.
14 packages drapery, Cohen and Levy
3 crates earthenware, C. Mullin
20 quarter-casks wine, 1000 bags salt, D. Cooper and Co.
27 casks beer, Smith, Brothers
24 bundles hams, R. Pile
7 hogsheads oil, J. Green
4 casks cream tartar, 2 casks soda, R. Waugh
99 packages oilstores, 4 casks cocoanut oil, R. Towns and Co.
4 casks varnish, 4 cases colours, J. Murphy and Sons
110 cases beer, Walford and Sparke
1 case books, A. Gordon
15 cases clothing, 3 cases drapery, 2 cases woollens, 3 cases stays, 1 case gas meter, J. Powell
148 packages groceries and oilstores, M. Bayley
36 cases matches, 21 cases vestas, 6 cases glass, 1 case sponge, 6 cases cutlery, 1 case turtles, 4 cases toys, Myers and Solomon
4 cases saddlery, E. Hughes
10 bags beche-de-mer, J. C. W. Hinsch
437 oz 9 dwts 23 grs gold, Bank N. S. Wales
3 casks glass, Cornstable and Tutter
2 cases croquet goods, M. M'Mahon
400 hogsheads ale, 200 cases beer, 100 cases sardines, Campbell and Co.
17 stoves, 3 bundles pots, 2 packages castings, 8 bundles iron, F. E. Robinson
235 cases oilstores, 34 cwt. cordage, Lorimer, Marwood, and Rome
4 cases paperhangings, R. T. Ford and Co.
1 package books, J. Dixon
10 cases liquorice juice, P. Duncan
34 quarter-casks 91 packages whisky, Saunders and Co.
12 bales corks, W. G. Henfrey
6 cases gas fittings, Gas Company
1 case tweeds, F. Millett
10 coils rope, J. Moores
47 cases vestas, 3 cases soap, 4 cases toilet goods, Franck, Brothers, and Co.
63 bales paper, John Fairfax and Sons
2 casks nails, 24 cases marble, K. Wynne
40 drums, 10 barrels oil, 25 drums turpentine, 11 casks paint, 10 barrels pitch, 10 barrels tar, Rabone, Feez, and Co.
20 cases candles, H. P. Faber
6 cases woollens, 50 cases candles, 54 cases provisions, 20 hogsheads 55 drums oil, 90 casks resin, 10 bales bags, 20 casks salt, 20 cases confectionery, 10 casks white and 11 casks red lead, 290 packages oilstores, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.
8450 sacks wheat, 8842 quarter-casks flour, Powell
20 drums turps, 10 drums oil, 8 cases leather cloth, 1 package panneling, R. Binnie.
25 casks ink, 1 mowing machine, F. Macnab and Co.
11 cases drapery, 2 cases hats, Keep and Parsons
50 barrels resin, O. J. Carsher
100 boxes tin plates, J. Wood
8 bundles shovels, 1 package cordage, 1 cask blocks, Mitchell and Co.
1 crate earthenware, J. Coates
2 cases boots, J. Lobb
5 hogsheads 5 butts wine, Laidley, Ireland, and Co.
29 packages boots and shoes, J. Dolby.

[BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.]

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

December 4.—Alexandra, Sussex, from Queensland; Catherine, Spec, Alexander, Northern Cross, Highlander, from Newcastle; Torquil, Diedrich Pentken, from Chili.

DEPARTURES.

December 5.—Angelina, for London; Alma, Dancing Wave, for Hokitika; Alexandra, Ann, for Newcastle.

BRISBANE.

ARRIVAL.

December 4.—Tinonee (s.), from Sydney.

DEPARTURES.

December 4.—Yarra Yarra (s.), for Sydney; Queensland (s.), for Northern Ports.

SYDNEY HEADS.

	TIME.	WINDS.	REMARKS.
Dec. 5.	8.30 a.m.	S.W.	Moderate, and cloudy.
	Noon.	S.	Fresh, and clear.
	5 p.m.	S.E.	Moderate, and ditto.

WINDS AND WEATHER.

DECEMBER 5.

QUEENSLAND.	9 a.m.	Bar.	Ther.	3 p.m.
Bowen	No report			No report
Nebo	No report			No report
Waverley	No report			No report
Rockhampton	No report			No report
Hawkwood	No report			No report
Maryborough	No report			No report
Gayndah	No report			No report
Brisbane	No report			No report
Toowoomba	No report			No report
Port Mackay	No report			No report
N. S. WALES.				
Tenterfield	E. Dull, cloudy			SW. Cloudy
Grafton	SE. Fine	30·02	70°	SE. Fine
Glen Innes	S.W. Cloudy			SW. Fine
Armidale	E. Fine	26·908	60°	W. Fine, warm
Tamworth	NE. Cloudy, fine			Calm. Fine, warm
Murrurundi	SE. Cloudy			NE. Fine
Singleton	Calm. Fine			E. Cloudy
Maitland	SE. Cloudy			Calm. Fine
Newcastle	SW., light. Rain	30·012	61°	S., light. Fine
Windsor	SSE. Fine			E. Fine
Sydney	S. Cloudy	30.097.		S. Fine
South Head	S. Dull, cloudy			S. Fine
Wollongong	S. Showery			S., moderate. Cldy
Kiama	Calm. Fine			S., moderate. Fine
Bathurst	SW. Fine	28·000	70°	Calm. Cloudy
Mudgee	E. Fine			Calm. Fine
Cassilis	E. Cloudy			Calm. Fine
Wellington	SW. Fine			SE. Fine
Dubbo	Calm. Fine			Calm. Fine
Orange	Calm. Fine			Calm. Cloudy
Forbes	Calm. Fine, close			Calm. Warm
Young	Calm. Fine			Calm. Cloudy
Wagga Wagga	Calm. Fine			Calm. Fine, hot
Urana	Calm. Fine			Calm. Fine, hot
Deniliquin	E. Fine	29·772	70°	Calm. Cloudy
Hay	Calm. Fine			SW. Fine
Moulamein	W. Fine, warm			Calm. Fine, hot
Euston	No report			No report
Balranald	Calm. Fine			Calm. Fine, hot
Wentworth	SE., light. Cloudy			No report
Goulburn	S.E. Cold, dull			S., light. Cloudy
Braidwood	SE. Cloudy, cold			SE. Dull
Araluen	SE. Cloudy			SE. Dull
Queanbeyan	Calm. Fine, warm			SW., light. Cldy.
Cooma	Calm. Fine, mild			W., light. Fine
Yass	Calm. Fine			W. Fine, clear
Gundagai	Calm. Fine			W. Fine
Tumut	Calm. Dull			NW. Fine, clear
Kiandra	S. Fine	25·500	48°	Calm. Fine
Albury	Calm. Fine, cloudy	29·958	67·2	Calm. Fine
VICTORIA.				
Melbourne	ENE., light. Fine	30·070	69·1	No report
Queenscliff	NE., fresh. Glmy	30·10	64·60	No report
Cape Schank	ENE., light. Dull	29·78	59.	No report
Cape Otway	E., strong. Fine	29·835	59°	No report
Portland	E., moderate. Fine			No report
S. AUSTRALIA.				
Guichen Bay	SSE., light. Sulty	30·106	67°	No report
Adelaide	SE., light. Clear	29·830	88·3	No report.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, SYDNEY.

Latitude 33° 51′ 41″. Longitude 10h. 4m. 46s.
Magnetic Variation 10° 1′ 58″ East. 1864.

THE time ball is dropped daily (Sundays excepted), at 1h. p.m. Sydney mean time, or 2h. 53m. 14s. a.m., Greenwich mean time.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

Barometers corrected to 32° Fahr., and Mean Sea Level. Force of Wind, estimated in lbs. per square foot. Velocity of Wind, estimated in miles per hour. Rainfall and evaporation, measured in inches, per square foot.

Scales of { Humidity, 0 to 100. Cloudy sky, 0 to 10. Ozone, 0 to 10.

DECEMBER 4TH, 1866. CIVIL RECKONING.

Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature in shade.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Force.	Wind. Velocity.	Cloudy sky.	Rain.	Ozone.
A.M. 9	30·110	62·1	72	S.	1·6	18	5	0·2	5·0
P.M. 3	·090	64·7	58	S.	1·4	17	5		
" 9	·136	58·6	72	S.	0·3	6	2		2·0
Mean ...	30·112	63·1	67·8		1·1	14	4·0		3·0

Evaporation, 24 hours ..... 0·169.

SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETERS.

Shade { Maximum..... 66·2 | Sun—maximum 110.9
Shade { Minimum..... 56·1 | Grass—minimum ..... 53·1

Remarks.—Total rainfall from January 1st to this date—35·7 inches. Annual average of the preceding seven years—51·8 inches.

COMPARISON OF STATIONS.

DECEMBER 5TH, 1866. CIVIL RECKONING.

STATIONS.	Height in feet above mean sea level.	AT 9 A.M. Barometer.	Temperature in shade.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Force.	Cloudy sky.	For 24 hour previous to 9 a.m. Max. in the sh.	Minimum in shade.	Rain.
SYDNEY	155	30·096	60·4	73	S. by W.	0·6	9	66·8	53·6	0·1
GRAFTON*...		29·909	70·0	53	E.	1·0	2	80·0	60·0	0
NEWCASTLE.	122	30·082	61·6	70	S.W.	4·0	9	63·5	54·1	0·6
SOUTH HEAD	297	30·141	57·3	85	S.W.	1·0	7	68·0	53·8	0·1
KIANDRA...	4640	30·105	47·0	81	S.	4·0	1	65·2	36·3	
DENILIQUIN.	410	30·067	73·0	45	E.	1·0	7	55·1		0

* Grafton barometer reading is corrected 32° Fahr., but not to mean sea level.

ASTRONOMICAL MEMORANDA FOR DECEMBER 5TH.

Object.	R. Ascension.	Declination.	Rises.	Sets.
	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.
SUN	16.49	22·27	4·46	6.54
MOON	16.1	16·8 S.	4.23 a.m.	5.39 p.m.
MERCURY ..	17.7	21·56 S.	5.7 a.m.	7.11 p.m.
VENUS	17.28	24·5 S.	5.21 a.m.	7.39 p.m.
MARS	8.12	22·55 N.	10.18 p.m.	8.8 a.m.
JUPITER	20.14	20·26 S.	8.17 a.m.	10.13 p.m.
SATURN	15.6	15·7 S.	3.27 a.m.	4.49 p.m.

Moon's age 26·6 days.

High water at Fort Denison ... a.m. 7h. 20m., p.m. 7h. 50m.

GEORGE R. SHALLEY, Government Astronomer.

OBSERVATORY, PENINSULA, WINDSOR.

METEOROLOGICAL RESULTS FOR NOVEMBER, 1866.

	9 a.m.	3 p.m.	9 p.m.
Mean temperature { Dry bulb... ...	71·5	79·7	64·6
Mean temperature { Wet bulb ...	63·6	66·2	59·8
Mean height of barometer reduced to 32° Fah.	29·864	29·763	29·862
Mean pressure of vapour	0·507	0·502	0·467
Mean humidity	66	50	75
Mean extent of cloud above 30° altitude	0·49	0·61	0·75
Mean extent of cloud below 30° altitude	0·56	0·70	0·76
Mean maximum and mean minimum shade	83·6	53·3	
Highest and lowest shade on 29th and 14th	102·7	37·9	
Mean minimum on grass		51·5	
Lowest on grass on 14th		30·2	
Mean temperature on grass at 9 p.m. ...		59·9	
Mean maximum in sun 10 feet above ground		120·0	
Highest in sun on 29th		146·0	
Rain collected 4 feet below the level of the barometer cistern ...		2·524 inches.	
Evaporation in sun and wind, for 29 days		10·184 "	

Resultant wind, from observations at 9 a.m., noon, 3, 6, and 9 p.m. Direction—S. 23° E. Force—49.

JOHN TERROTT, Jun.

MEMORIAL TO THE LATE DR. GREENUP.—We have been requested to notice that subscriptions for the purpose of adding the chancel to the parish church at Castle Hill, as a memorial to the late Dr. Greenup, will be received at the Commercial Bank, Sydney and Parramatta.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Attention to the following rules will save the writers of correspondence a good deal of trouble. We cannot undertake to return rejected communications. No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion in this journal must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1866.

In the Legislative Council, yesterday,

Mr. WEEKES obtained the authority of the Council for the committee on the Camperdown and Randwick Cemetery Bill to adjourn from place to place, in order to afford the committee an opportunity of visiting such cemeteries as they thought fit.

Mr. DOCKER gave notice of his intention to move that Tuesdays and Fridays be sitting days for the remainder of the session, Government business to take precedence.

Mr. GORDON presented a petition from seven hundred coal miners, in favour of the Coal-fields Regulation Act Amendment Bill.

Mr. DOCKER moved the second reading of the Gold Duties Reduction Bill. The bill had been rendered necessary by the action of the Victorian Government, which had reduced the gold duty in that colony; and in order that New South Wales might still have the credit of the gold she produced, and that diggers might not be demoralised by temptations to smuggle gold in order to evade the export duty.

Mr. DEAS THOMSON was opposed to the abolition of this duty while the ad valorem, the package, and the stamp duties were retained—denying at the same time that the charge on gold was a duty at all, but maintaining that it was a rent or royalty on the gold, which was the property of the public.

Mr. A. CAMPBELL moved that the bill be read a second time this day six months, objecting to give up this duty while the other duties referred to by Mr. Deas Thomson remained, and while the finances were so crippled that the Government was obliged to carry on public works by means of temporary loans.

Mr. G. H. COX supported Mr. A. Campbell's motion, pointing out that the charge of 2s. 6d. an ounce on gold was originally adopted on petition of gold diggers themselves in place of a fixed monthly payment to which diggers were liable, and the agitation for its reduction did not arise from any pressure by the diggers themselves but from some one or two, or more, who desired to gain popularity by it.

Mr. GORDON, Mr. TOWNS, and Mr. PLUNKETT opposed the bill; and Mr. J. CAMPBELL and Mr. WEEKES supported it.

The question was put on the amendment, which was carried by a majority of fifteen to five; and the bill was consequently lost.

Mr. DOCKER, in a speech of some length, proposed the second reading of the Postage Bill (the chief clause of which was quoted in yesterday's *Herald*), entering into a statement of the various provisions contained in it.

After a few words from Mr. DEAS THOMSON, the motion for the second reading was agreed to, and the bill was read and ordered for committal for Wednesday next.

The Municipal Council of Sydney Powers' Extension Bill was taken into committee, and reported with an amendment, adopted on the motion of Mr. WEEKES, clearly confining the taxing powers of the City Council within the limits of the city. The adoption of the report is to be moved this day.

The House went into committee on the Public Schools Bill.

Mr. DEAS THOMSON moved the introduction into the 6th clause of the words "and subject to the provisions hereinafter contained," explaining their reference particularly to the clause he intended to propose as clause 10, the effect of which was that the trustees of non vested schools shall have the appointment of the teachers of such schools.

There was a considerable amount of time occupied in a discussion of a point of order as to whether, while proposing these words Mr. Thomson could refer to the proposed 10th clause—and finally it was decided that he could allude to the clause—and lastly, that it would be more convenient to take the discussion on the proposed tenth clause at the same time.

Mr. Deas Thomson's amendment was finally carried by a majority of 11 to 9.

A further amendment, proposed by Mr. DEAS THOMSON, providing for the election by the Board of their own president, was carried.

Sir W. MANNING proposed a proviso, placing the Board under the control of the Executive, the same as any other department of the public service, which was agreed to almost without debate.

Clause 7—Regulations to have the force of law—was carried by 17 to 3.

Mr. DEAS THOMSON proposed an amendment in the 8th clause, but did not press it, and the clause was agreed to as proposed.

In clause 9—Denominational schools may be established—Mr. DEAS THOMSON proposed to strike out the words "in any locality where a public school may be established which has in attendance thereat not less than seventy children."

Mr. DOCKER very briefly opposed the amendment, which was also opposed by Mr. A. CAMPBELL, as changing the whole character and principle of the bill. It was wasting time to go on in this way; better to negative every claim as proposed.

Sir W. MANNING should only support the bill on condition of paying proper respect to the opinions of a respectable minority where they desired to establish Denominational schools. The clause as it stood, though professing to allow Denominational schools to be established, presented so many clogs that it would be impossible to establish any.

Mr. DOCKER said the clause would not prevent Denominational schools from springing up, but the intention of the bill was not to encourage them, but to establish a good public school in every locality where such a school could be established.

Mr. TOWNS supported the amendment, considering the 9th clause as it came up the most objectionable of the whole bill.

Mr. COX opposed the amendment, the effect of which would be to perpetuate the present nuisance of a number of petty schools with a small number of children in each. It was upsetting the whole principle of the bill.

Mr. A. CAMPBELL again explained what he considered to be the intention of the bill, and of the promoters of the bill, which would be wholly changed if this amendment to encourage and perpetuate the Denominational system was adopted.

On division, the amendment was carried by a majority of 11 to 8.

Other amendments were carried without discussion.

The Council adjourned at 11 o'clock until 4 p.m. this day.

In the Legislative Assembly yesterday,

In reply to questions put to Ministers, the following information was elicited—that a person named Rutter entered into a contract for the erection of two ballast jetties at Newcastle, but did not enter into a bond or provide sureties: the acceptance of the tender was, therefore, cancelled, and the bond not having been entered into, its conditions could not be enforced; the contract had since been given to another person, and the contract was now being proceeded with;—that tenders for the supply of forage for the Armidale district for the year ending 31st March, 1866, were invited, and the tender of Mr. Waters had been accepted, which expired, according to one of the conditions of the contract, on 31st July; tenders were again invited, and the tender of Mr. J. Trim, was accepted, but in consequence of the fall in the price of produce it was terminated in November last, and no further tenders had been called for;—that after mature consideration the Government had determined not to proceed with the proposed measure for the alteration of the laws relating to the public lands this session.

Mr. BUCHANAN, as a matter of privilege, complained of the mutilation of a notice of motion given by him with reference to the pensions granted under the Constitution Act to Mr. Deas Thomson, Mr. Merewether, Mr. Plunkett, and Sir William Manning. He contended that he had a perfect right to put any notice of motion on the paper, and that the officers of the House had no right to tamper with it. He moved that, in the opinion of this House, no motion, of which notice has been given, shall be altered by the officers of the House until submitted for the consideration of the House.

Mr. SPEAKER explained, that the only alterations which he had made in the notice of motion in question were in the omission therefrom of certain expressions, which were highly disorderly. Those expressions were, "by these bloodsuckers," with reference to the amount of public money drawn in the form of pensions, and "from the hands of thieves," as applied to the use of the people's money. He considered that the motion in this form ought not to appear on our records, and he would remind the House, that it was not permitted to apply these expressions to members of another branch of the Legislature.

Mr. GARRETT considered that all the assertions contained in the notice of motion could have been given without the use of offensive words, and moreover that it should not contain the arguments in favour of that motion. In his opinion, the Speaker was fully justified in the course which he had taken, and he might have gone much further, and have expunged every offensive expression in the notice of motion.

Mr. FORSTER had great doubt whether the Speaker had rightly exercised his authority in this matter. He disapproved strongly of the expressions in question, but he objected to the Speaker taking upon himself to alter the terms of a notice of motion. The proper course would have been for the Speaker to have refused to let the matter be printed, and the hon. member (Mr. Buchanan) to have appealed to the House.

After a few remarks from Mr. MACPHERSON,

Mr. DRIVER moved as an amendment that the notice of motion given by the hon. member for East Macquarie (Mr. Buchanan) for Tuesday next be expunged from the records of this House.

Mr. MARTIN took exception to the course which the Speaker had taken. The Speaker ought to have withheld the notice of motion, but he could do so still, as the Votes and Proceedings were at present only in "proof."

Mr. SPEAKER held that he was perfectly justified in omitting words which would have been disorderly if spoken.

Mr. PIDDINGTON considered that the proceeding was objectionable for an officer of the House to alter the terms of a notice of motion. The Speaker ought not to have exercised his private judgment in the matter.

Mr. HART said that if any doubt existed as to the power of the Speaker to make this amendment it should be set at rest.

Mr. BUCHANAN replied at great length, and in the course of his address he was repeatedly called to order for discussing the merits of the notice of motion in question.

On a division Mr. Driver's amendment was carried by 22 to 14.

Petitions were presented by Mr. COWPER from Camperdown against the cumulative voting clause in the Municipalities Bill, and by Mr. Hart from husbands and sons, and wives and daughters of Waverley against the Matrimonial Causes Bill.

Mr. DRIVER obtained leave to bring in a bill to enable the mayor, aldermen, and citizens of the city of Sydney to borrow money for the improvement of the Sydney Common, and the bill was brought in and read a first time.

Mr. MACPHERSON moved that the papers laid on the table with reference to the issue of seed wheat be printed.

The motion was carried by 27 to 2.

The House then went into Committee of Supply.

The committee resumed with the consideration of the Estimate for the Survey department.

Mr. DRIVER moved that the item of £600, for the salary of the chief draftsman, be reduced successively by the sums of £100 and £89. The first motion was negatived by 21 to 16, and the second by 21 to 15. Mr. J. STEWART moved the omission of the item of £1000 for making a base line for triangulation. After considerable discussion the motion was negatived by 32 to 8. The entire estimate of £73,379 was agreed to.

The estimate of £4300, for rent of additional offices, and commission to land agents, &c., was agreed to.

The following estimates were agreed to:—£12,610 for the occupation of lands, £3005 for the gold-fields, £8868 for prevention of the scab in sheep, and £300 for inspection of cattle.

In the estimate of £1300 for coal-fields,

Mr. J. STEWART moved the omission of the item of £600, the salary of the Examiner; but the motion was afterwards withdrawn, and the estimate was agreed to.

The following estimates were agreed to:—£3820 for the Botanic Gardens, £2980 for the Government Domains and Hyde Park, £55,287 for minor roads, £204 for the Haslam's Creek General Cemetery, £500 for medicines and medical attendance on the aborigines, and £2000 for miscellaneous services.

This concluded the Estimates for the Department of Lands.

The Committee then proceeded with the Estimates of the Department of Public Works.

In the Estimate of £4350 for the Department of Public Works, Mr. DRIVER moved that the salary of the Secretary for Public Works be reduced by the sum of £500. The Estimate was agreed to.

The following Estimate was agreed to—£2200 for the general establishment of railways.

In the estimate of £6450 for railway works in progress, Mr. DRIVER moved the omission of the item of £600, the salary of the valuator. After a long discussion, the motion was negatived by 18 to 14. Mr. PIDDINGTON moved the reduction of the item by £300. The motion was negatived by 18 to 13. Mr. DRIVER then moved that the item be reduced by the sum of £100. The motion was carried by 14 to 13. Mr. DRIVER moved the omission of the item of £100 for travelling expenses. The motion was negatived by 15 to 10. Mr. DRIVER moved that the item be reduced by

TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.]

BATHURST.

WEDNESDAY, 5 P.M.

THE WEDDIN MOUNTAIN RUSH.—News from a most reliable source has reached Bathurst which leaves no doubt that greatly exaggerated statements have been made concerning the Weddin Mountain diggings. In the Gully, it is true, there are a hundred and fifty golden holes, but it must be understood that with them the auriferous deposit ceases, the vein having apparently run out. The gullies in all directions have been prospected without leading to any fresh discoveries, and should no new ground be opened up, a great deal of misery must ensue. There are now six thousand persons on the field, and it is estimated the population is increasing at the rate of a thousand a day. If the diggings extend no further than the area, there will not be employment for one fifth of the number who have flocked thither. Up to Monday last, only one quartz reef had been discovered, not four, as generally reported. This one reef, however, is very rich. There is nothing to warrant the stampede that has set in. So far as appearances go, there will evidently be a great deal of misery and starvation amongst those at present on the field, and much more should the rush continue. The surrounding country is said to bear promising characteristics, but through the absence of water it will be impossible to prospect it efficiently until the winter rain sets in. Those who have good claims are unable to wash up, and the amount of gold purchased by the banks on Saturday last would be considered trumpery on our present diggings.

There is neither disorder nor drunkenness amongs the miners, who mostly seem to have very little money. Everything should be done for the present to stop all further immigration to the locality.

MELBOURNE.

WEDNESDAY, 8 P.M.

Mr. J. H. Brooke, formerly Minister of Lands, is about to settle in Japan.

Twelve Angora kids were dropped this season by the Acclimatisation Society's flocks.

Mr. Beaney, surgeon, received a present of three hundred sovereigns and a testimonial this afternoon as a protest against the late trial.

Import markets active. Breadstuffs quiet. Three cargoes are just in by Esther, Diedrich Pentzien, and Johanna Christina, sold to arrive some time ago. Sales of barley have been made at close on 3s. Malt, 10s. 6d.

At the sale of the Racer's cargo of sugar, the late prices were scarcely maintained. Cornsacks in demand. Calcutta ines sold at 13s. to 13s. 3d.

The Governor entertains the Sydney, Adelaide, and a party of the Victorian Riflemen at dinner to night.

ARRIVED.—Louise, from San Francisco; Albion, from Hokitika; Esther, from Tome; Johanna Christina, from San Francisco.

ADELAIDE.

WEDNESDAY, 6 P.M.

The select committee on railway extension advise the immediate laying down of a loop line between Dry Creek and the Port.

Public feeling is aroused by the discovery of the fact that Hare, Superintendent of Convicts, was in the habit of releasing prisoners before the expiration of their time of sentence, without the knowledge of the Government.

The mail steamer is due on the 9th instant.

A public meeting is to be held to consider the proposed addition to the Governor's salary.

The corn market is without animation. Old wheat, 4s. 6d.; new, 4s. 3d. to 4s. 4d.; flour, £11 to £12 10s. per ton.

THE OPERA.—The Lyster Opera Company opened their farewell season last night before one of the most brilliant assemblages that has ever graced the Prince of Wales Theatre. His Excellency the Governor, Lady Young, and suite, occupied the viceregal box. The house was crowded in every part, and nothing was wanting that could convince the manager that the *habitues* of the opera are not altogether ungrateful for his past efforts; but of this more can be judged by the manner in which they avail themselves, during the coming season, of what may be the only opportunity for years of hearing the works of the great masters performed in an effective manner. Apart from the merits of the vocalists, no one who last evening heard the finished manner in which the instrumental portion of the performance was executed but must regret that so fine an orchestra is shortly to be dissevered. Verdi's Il Trovatore, the opera chosen for the opening night, was a most judicious selection. It contains some exquisite music, and the prima donna's Leonora is one of the best and most popular characters in her *repertoire*, and has never failed to attract a good house. The performance commenced with the National Anthem, which was received with usual tokens of respect. This finished, the opera commenced under the direction of Mr. Simonsen, a conductor new to the Sydney public. The cast was as follows:—Leonora, Madame Escott; Azucena, Miss Hodson; Manrico, Mr. Squires; Count Di Luna, Mr. Sutcliffe; Ferrando, Mr. Kitts; Ruiz, Mr. Baker; Inez, Mrs. King. Madame Escott was in splendid voice; and as if determined to show her acknowledgments of the enthusiastic applause which greeted her first appearance, she never sang with greater brilliancy. The fourth act was unusually effective, and the Miserere scene elicited deserved plaudits, particularly the beautiful duet, "Mira di acerbe." Miss Hodson sustained with great power the part of the Gipsy. She was warmly received, and her vocalisation of the "Stride la Vampa" was one of the features of the evening. That Mr. Squires holds a high position in public favour was evidenced by the prolonged cheers which marked his entrance on the stage, and he certainly vied with the ladies just mentioned in proving his estimation of the compliment. His voice retains all its former sweetness and his acting is marked by increased freedom and finish. In the latter respect, Mr. Kitts has also improved, and his powerful voice was heard to great advantage. The part of Count di Luna was rather a difficult one for Mr. Sutcliffe, who did not appear to be in good voice; but was, on the whole, an improvement on the Count of last season. He certainly received scant justice at the hands of the conductor, of whom, with all due deference, it must be said that he appeared to have his orchestra badly in hand—allowed them to rattle away, leaving the vocalists to follow as best they might, and make themselves heard if they were able. This was at times painfully perceptible; and had it not been that the principal artists knew their business so thoroughly, it would have seriously marred the performance. Madame Escott, Mr. Squires, and Mr. Sutcliffe were honoured with a call before the curtain at the close of the first act, and a similar compliment was paid to the two former artistes at the close of the second act, when several floral tributes descended from the dress circle. The opera was exceedingly well mounted, and the stage department was complete. To-night Madame Simonsen makes her *debut* as Lucia, in "Lucia di Lammermoor."

BALMAIN: ST. MARY'S LITERARY INSTITUTE.—The usual monthly entertainment by the members of this society took place on Tuesday evening, when a very choice programme of glees and songs from the Orpheus and Christy's selections was presented to the audience, the whole of which were sung in a very creditable manner. Bishop's beautiful glee, "Now by day's retiring lamp," and the "Retreat," being the favourites. The singing was relieved by two recitations by a gentleman—a visitor—who, on this occasion, lent very valuable assistance; and the first-rate style in which he delivered them, rendered an encore inevitable in each instance. Mrs. Hemans's "Spanish Champion," in particular, was very finely given. Mr. Doane, as usual, acted as conductor.

LAVENDER BAY.—Pursuant to advertisement, a meeting was held last evening, at the School of Arts, St. Leonards, with reference to the reserve at Hulk Bay. The meeting was numerously attended. Mr. Mountcastle was called to the chair. After reading the advertisement convening the meeting, the Chairman in reference to public reserves mentioned the various struggles that occurred in the mother country on these points, and instanced those on the banks of the Clyde and Thames, where such reserves were conceded to the public. Mr. Heaton moved the first resolution, viz.:—"That this meeting views with regret the action the present Government have taken with regard to the Lavender Bay Reserve, and that a deputation, consisting of Messrs. Davey, Mountcastle, O'Dwyer, and Heaton, wait upon the Hon. the Colonial Secretary to impress on him the necessity of at once dedicating the above mentioned reserve to public uses." Mr. Davey seconded the resolution, and urged that this reserve was an absolute necessity, not only for the inhabitants of the North Shore, but for the residents of Sydney North who were in the habit of visiting that locality for recreation and health; and, moreover, that in the actual coast measurement of ninety miles there was not a single yard of reserve for the public. Mr. O'Dwyer moved the second resolution, viz., "That a petition, signed by the chairman on behalf of the meeting, be presented to the Legislative Assembly, praying them to reconsider their decision with reference to the above reserve." Mr. O'Dwyer answered the objection taken by Mr. Milson. The resolution was seconded by Mr. Bell. The whole of the resolutions were carried unanimously.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

THE Presbytery of Sydney met on Tuesday last, in St. Stephen's Church, and was constituted with prayer. Sederunt—The Rev. C. Atchison, Moderator, and the Revs. Dr. Lang, J. Milne, A. Thomson, Dr. Fullerton, Dr. Steel, J. Dougall, J. M'Gibbon, R. S. Paterson, Dr. Beg, ministers; and Messrs. R. Anderson and W. King, elders.

Dr. FULLERTON called the attention of the court to the fact that the draft bill for the establishment of a Presbyterian College within the University of Sydney, which had been prepared by the General Assembly, and for the seeing of it being carried through the Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Council, a committee had been appointed, had never been presented, but another instead, in many respects materially different; and that this latter bill was to be read a second time to-morrow (Wednesday) in the Legislative Council.

The Rev. A. THOMSON stated that the College Committee was about to take action in the case by laying a petition before the Legislative Council, praying that honorable House to so alter the present bill before it as to bring it into accordance with the principles of the General Assembly's bill.

Various motions were made on the question; the one eventually carried by a majority was,—"That the Presbytery decline to take separate action in the case, but leave the matter in the hands of the College Committee."

The Rev. A. THOMSON laid on the table a list of communicants at Ashfield, and reported that he had proceeded to Ashfield on the 12th November, in accordance with the appointment of the Presbytery, and met with the congregation, and presided at a meeting of it, which had been intimated from the pulpit on the two preceding Sabbaths; and that it unanimously agreed to petition the Presbytery to moderate in a call. The report was received, and Mr. Thomson's conduct in the matter approved of. Messrs. Tait and Learmonth appeared as commissioners from Ashfield, and presented a petition praying the Presbytery to grant a moderation in a call. They stated that the congregation unanimously agreed to give to their minister a stipend of £300 per annum, and with the likelihood that it will reach £350, and in the hope that it will soon be £400. The prayer of the petition was granted, and the Rev. A. Thomson was appointed to proceed to Ashfield on Monday next, and moderate in a call.

Dr. FULLERTON gave notice that he would move, at the next meeting of Presbytery, that it overture the General Assembly on the printing of the minutes.

The Rev. A. THOMSON reported the success that had attended the Rev. W. Ridley's labours among the Presbyterians and others at Kogarah during the last twelve months; and that a site and a house on it had been generously given by Mr. W. Carss for church purposes there; and Mr. Ridley was encouraged to continue his services, and to open the church on the 9th December as proposed.

The Presbytery agreed to hold a special meeting on Tuesday next, at 10 o'clock a.m., in the usual place, St. Stephen's Church, to receive a report from Ashfield of the moderation there on Monday evening next, and to take the steps necessary for the prosecution of the call; and it further agreed to hold its next regular meeting on the first Wednesday of January next, at 10 o'clock a.m., in St. Stephen's Church.

Closed with prayer.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE usual monthly meeting of members of the Horticultural Society of New South Wales was held last evening in the lecture-room of the School of Arts. There was a good attendance of members. Mr. R. Henderson presided.

The "Horticultural Magazine" for December was laid on the table. It contains, in addition to a large amount of information on gardening matters, a full account of the Spring Exhibition held last month. Two very excellent illustrations—one of Jacaranda Mimosifolia, and one of Eucharis Amazonica—drawn from nature by Mr. Fitzgerald, are given. This number completes the third annual volume. The committee have sanctioned the publication of the magazine for another year, as it has now become so popular that the subscriptions received for it more than cover the expense of the publication.

Mr. B. COCKS, with a view to encourage the cultivation of plants and flowers more generally among the working classes, stated that at the next exhibition of the society he would offer the following prizes:—Window-grown plants—first prize, of one guinea, for six best window-grown plants in flower; second prize, half-a-guinea for three best window grown plants in flower. Working-class prizes—first prize, one guinea, for six best pot-grown plants in flower, grown by the working-classes of New South Wales; second prize, half-a-guinea, for three best pot grown plants in flower, grown by the working-classes; third prize, five shillings, for best collection of cut flowers grown by the working-classes.

EXHIBITS.

Messrs. J. and W. Gelding exhibited Delphinum formosum, a collection of gloxenia flowering digitalis; a collection of antirrhinums, Phlox Drummondii, Erythrina Caudosa, Calyxtachys ovata, hollyhock rosa mundi; Dahlias—Cant, Triumph de Rombeaux, Beauty of Helperton, and Bridesmaid. Roses—Victor Verdier, Souvenir de Malmaison, Sou. de Madam Liste, Mandeville Sauveolens, Secoma Velutina, and Rose Greeve's Musk.

Mr. Parrel, gardener to Mr. J. R. Young, exhibited a fine specimen of Clematis lanuginosum, very large white flowering variety; Clianthus Dampieri, obtained from seed sown in the beginning of August; Pelargoniums—Almeida, and William Ferguson, with French varieties; and a light-coloured variety, supposed to be Countess Beatrice.

Mr. Benjamin Cocks exhibited a specimen of a new Begonia longipes, and a very pretty fancy Pelargonium of a pink colour.

Mr. S. Turton exhibited three exceedingly fine seedling Petunias, and a double one raised by him from seed imported from Melbourne.

Mr. W. Stephen, gardener to Hon. S. D. Gordon, exhibited a specimen of Cineraria Maritima, very suitable for rock-work, a collection of Dianthus Henderson, twelve varieties of Antirrhinums, and Passiflora alata.

Mr. Saxby, market gardener and florist, exhibited four pretty seedling Phloxes, Lychnis chalcedonica, Lilium auratum.

Mr. Piper, gardener to Mr. H. Moore, exhibited a fine white double hollyhock, no doubt the best one extant, and some good calceolarias, which Mr. Piper recommended should be more generally grown, and Pelargonium Auguste Severn.

Mr. Tilley, gardener to Mr. E. Ramsay, exhibited specimens of Hydrangea hortensis, Erythrina Blakii, Alpinia nutans, a fine unnamed dahlia, and Iccoma Australis.

Mr. T. S. Glaister exhibited a variegated seedling verbena; dahlia, Queen of Yellows; petunia, Comet; and a perfectly white stemmed and leaved sport of geranium, General Pellissier.

Mr. Seymour, florist, of Hunter's Hill, exhibited a collection of pot-grown succulents, which he advocated as suitable for verandah gardening. Mr. Seymour explained that many of the specimens were rare, and that he was the only possessor of them in the colony.

Mr. Merrimore, gardener to Mr. T. S. Mort, exhibited Rosa mycrophylla, Hoya Pottsii, Jacaranda mimosifolia, Helianthus flora plena, Cypripedium barbatum; rose—Souvenir de la Malmaison, and Alsmanda nerifolia.

Mr. Golding exhibited some good seedling dianthus, a double-flowering poppy, and a white and pink silene.

Mr. Robert Henderson, of Camellia Grove Nursery, Newtown, exhibited the following:—Gladiolus: Calypso, flesh, striped rose, blotched carmine; Archimede, rich salmon red, opening carmine; Matilde de Sandvotsin, white, purple streaked; Daphne, bright salmon, with carmine flakes; Goliath, rich flamed red, opening brilliant carmine, Roses: General Washington, brilliant red, large and full; Madame Alice Gibbon, rosy-pink, good form; Charles Wood, livid crimson, large and full. Erythrina, seedling from cristagalli, scarlet, shaded purple; Nerium Alba, white flowers; Russellia juncea, crimson flowers; Statice Dicksonii, large trusses of pink flowers. Amaryllis: Richardsonii, salmon, white throat; formosissima, deep red. Tecoma Velutina, bunches of yellow flowers; (Delphinium grandiflora cœlestinum, light blue.

The thanks of the meeting were unanimously given to Mr. Fitzgerald for his kindness in furnishing gratuitously the drawings of the illustrations for the Monthly Magazine of the society. The thanks of the meeting were also given to the exhibitors for their various and excellent exhibits, and also to Mr. Henderson for presiding.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

MESSRS. MARTYN AND CO.—At their Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Fat Lambs, Horses, Vehicles, Harness, &c.; at the Camperdown Sale Yards, at 2 o'clock, Horses.

MR. WOOLLER.—At his Repository, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Spring-carts, Harness; at the Glebe, at 2 o'clock, New Four-wheeled Car.

MR. PITT.—At his Yards, at Fullagar's, at 11 o'clock, Fat Bullocks; at his Yards, Annandale, at 3 o'clock, Fat Bullocks.

MESSRS. HARRISON AND JONES.—At Flood's Blackwall Stores, at half-past 11 o'clock, Wool, Sheepskins, Hides; at Victoria Yards, Petersham, at 2 o'clock, Fat Cattle.

MR. MEARES.—At his Depot, at 11 o'clock, Milch Cows and Springers; at 12 o'clock, Sheep, Pigs, Calves, Poultry, &c.

MR. EDSWORTH.—At the Chamber of Commerce, at quarter-past 2 o'clock, Wool and Sheepskins.

MESSRS. IRWIN AND TURNER.—At the Chamber of Commerce, at quarter-past 2 o'clock, Wool and Sheepskins.

MESSRS. MORT AND CO.—At the Chamber of Commerce, at quarter-past 2 o'clock, Wool and Sheepskins.

MR. REID.—At Chamber of Commerce, at a quarter-past 2 o'clock, Wool.

MESSRS. RICHARDSON AND WRENCH.—At the Chamber of Commerce, at quarter-past 2 o'clock, Wool and Sheepskins.

MESSRS. C. MOORE AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Summer Dress Goods, Manchester Goods, Clothing, &c.

MESSRS. LYON.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Glazed Sashes, Oilmen's Stores, Sarsaparilla, Horse Nails.

MR. BOWDEN.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, House in East-street, off Brisbane-street; House in Junction-street; Land at Parramatta, South Head Road, Cook's River, St. Leonards, and Lane Cove; Farm and Orchard, Campbell Hill, Liverpool Road.

MESSRS. A. MOORE AND CO.—At their Mart, at 11 o'clock Clothing, Firearms, Jewellery.

THE FRUIT SEASON.—It is satisfactory to report the there is every probability, if we are not visited by some extraordinary climatic disturbances, of a plentiful fruit season. Cherry trees in particular are abundantly prolific, and peaches are of good heart and large size. The blight has, as usual, done its share in thinning the latter, but yet the yield will be far above the average of the two or three last years.—*Braidwood Dispatch.*

HARVEST.—Saturday' *Yass Courier* states that reaping has commenced at Mr. George Macfarlane's, Murrumbidgee River, and will become general throughout the district in the course of the next week or ten days. Rust has appeared in one or more paddocks in that neighbourhood, but generally speaking the crop may be expected to be well conditioned and unusually heavy.

VALUE OF LAND IN GLASGOW.—The *Weekly Citizen* mentions that a piece of land adjoining the premises of Messrs. Stewart and M'Donald, required for the enlargement of their business premises, had been purchased from the contemnions proprietor for £21,000, being at the rate of about £30 per square inch.

We are requested by Messrs. Charles Moore and Co. to direct the attention of warehousemen, drapers, storekeepers, clothiers, and others to their sale, comprising white and grey calicos, dress goods, flannels, clothing, &c., this day, at 11 o'clock, at their Rooms, Pitt-street.—ADV.

SYNOD OF THE DIOCESE OF SYDNEY.

THE first Synod of the Church of England within the diocese of Sydney met yesterday, in the Church Society's House, in Phillip-street.

The members of the Synod assembled in the morning at St. James's Church, when morning prayers were read by the incumbent, the Rev. Canon Allwood. The Communion service was celebrated by the Right Rev. the Bishop, assisted by the Dean of Sydney.

The Synod met in the Church Society's House at 3 p.m. Almost all of the clergy of the diocese having cure of souls were present, and handed in their licenses.

A very large proportion of the lay delegates also answered to their names, and signed the necessary declaration, when the roll was called by the Chancellor.

The Bishop opened the proceedings with appropriate prayers, selected from the Book of Common Prayer.

The BISHOP explained the order it was proposed to adopt in the transaction of the preliminary business of the Synod that evening. First, he would deliver his address to the Synod. It was then proposed that they should proceed to the election of the clerical and lay secretaries to the Synod. They would next have to elect a Chairman of Committees;—a Committee of Elections (or Election Committee); and a Standing Orders Committee. The Synod would afterwards adjourn until such an hour as might be agreed upon, and, on reassembling, would receive the report of the Standing Orders Committee.

The Bishop then proceeded to read the following address:—

My Reverend Brethren of the Clergy; my Brethren of the Laity,—I congratulate you on the occasion of our assembling for the first time in a Diocesan Synod, constituted in a manner satisfactory to us all.

After waiting ten years, we are thus permitted to meet, and though the delay has been trying and disappointing to some, I trust it has not been wholly without use, and that we are now in a position to undertake the management of our temporal affairs with a reasonable expectation that, under the Divine blessing, we shall build up the Church of God committed to our care.

These feelings of thankfulness and hope are, however, tinged with sadness when we recall the names of some who have shared our labours, and would have rejoiced in our success, but whom our Heavenly Father has seen fit to remove from this earthly scene, and take unto Himself.

The Church in this colony is largely indebted to one long identified with its interests, and among its early and liberal supporters—the late C. Kemp, Esq. He, together with Judge Wise and Mr. Ingelow, was a member of our first Conference in 1858, and to all of them the subject of our Synod was one of great interest, to which they gave valuable time, and the benefit of their sound judgment.

More recently we, in common with the whole Church, have been called to lament the death of the Hon. Robert Johnson. To us the loss of such a friend is at any time great. With him the thoughts of a clear and logical mind, and the results of a large experience, found appropriate expression in eloquent speech; and these gifts, combined with a candid spirit, an admirable temper and an untiring interest in the Church's well being, were ever placed at its service with a cheerfulness and disinterestedness which greatly augmented their value. His death is, at the present juncture, for many reasons, a great trial. We were deeply indebted to him for the form in which our desire for legislative sanction was expressed.

The subject of the present Synod was one which occupied some of his latest thoughts, and valuable suggestions for the conduct of its business were made by him but a few days before his death.

These removals are to be received by us with humble submission to the Divine will. They are also loud calls to us individually to prepare for our own great change, and to ask that the great Head of the Church would graciously supply our need, and would impart to us who survive the grace and wisdom required for our present work.

I take this opportunity of offering our thanks to those gentlemen who assisted in carrying our bill through the Parliament. We received valuable aid in quarters to which we had no special right to look, while to Mr. Cowper who took charge of the bill in the Assembly, and to Mr. Barker as the solicitor engaged to obtain the passing of the Act, I feel that we are under peculiar obligations.

The Constitutions have since been registered in the Supreme Court in compliance with the requirements of the Act.

I have already spoken of our Synod as constituted in a manner satisfactory to us all.

No right or privilege of the Church has been surrendered, and no precaution necessary to give legal validity to our acts has been neglected.

If it is contended that the Church's synodical action must be based upon the voluntary compact of its members, we affirm that this is precisely what we have done. We unanimously agreed to apply to the Legislature in the form which our Bill and Constitutions assumed, and our application has been granted.

Some were apprehensive that the independent action of the Church would be interfered with by such application. These apprehensions are allayed. Others feared that without this legislative sanction our future labours would be futile; that we should be framing regulations which would have no binding force upon the members of the Church, and these fears are now removed.

Thanks to the discussions which have been carried on for some years past and the continually increasing experience which has been acquired, thanks to the temper and moderation displayed, above all with grateful acknowledgments of the overruling providence of God, we now meet a united body, with no parties or party feeling, but actuated as I firmly believe with a desire to carry on our Master's work in this field of labour which He has called upon us to occupy.

This is at the same time a subject of sincere congratulation, and an omen of future success.

It seemed to me desirable for several reasons to summon this meeting of the Synod before the close of the year. No action of the Synod can take place until the machinery by which it is to work has been called into existence.

It is necessary that officers and committees should be appointed, that the subjects for our consideration should be selected, and the mode in which our deliberations are to be carried on should be laid down.

It may not be wise to proceed to actual legislation at present, but the materials for future legislation should be collected and arranged without further delay. There is also at least one general question upon which if our opinion is to be expressed at all, no time should be lost in doing it.

I will now proceed to state what has been done in order to bring certain subjects before the Synod.

As no standing committee could be appointed until the meeting of the Synod, I summoned a few of the clergy and laity residing in Sydney to consult with me as to the matters to be brought before the Synod, and the mode of effecting this. After some deliberation the order of business was agreed upon.

It will be necessary first to elect secretaries, a chairman of committees, an election committee, a committee for standing orders, and a standing committee.

To the election committee will be referred any questions arising out of the returns, and the standing orders for the management of our proceedings, and the conduct of debates, must be settled before other business can begin.

The first matter to engage our attention is the election of the standing committee, *i. e.*, a committee of clergymen and laymen who will be the executive of the Synod and the council of the Bishop.

When these preliminaries are duly arranged the Synod will be in a position to enter upon the consideration of the subjects set down for discussion, and upon any others which individual members may bring forward, and which the Synod may desire to discuss.

Of the questions of general interest the first in importance is the relation of the Church in the colony to the Church at home.

We have been accustomed to regard ourselves as members of the United Church of England and Ireland, we are so styled in legislative enactments, we are governed by a Bishop appointed by the Crown, which, by letters patent, has assigned to him a territory and a designation.

If it has been assumed by some that the Crown by letters patent conferred ecclesiastical jurisdiction, this mistake has not been made here. The relation of the clergy to the Bishop is laid down with sufficient clearness in the Church Temporalities Act, and the Supreme Court of the colony has given its decision upon this point. If elsewhere the mistake has been made, it surely is not necessary, in order to correct it, that the tie which binds us to the Church of our fathers should be dissolved.

This, however, is the tendency (in my opinion at least) of a bill introduced by Mr. Cardwell, and apparently sanctioned by the present Secretary of State for the Colonies.

It seems to me that it is preparing the way towards a separation from the Church at home, and for internal divisions amongst the members of the Church in the colonies.

Having these views, I cannot but desire an opportunity of expressing them, and consider that we should be wanting in due care for the welfare of the Church, and in consideration of our friends at home, if we withheld our opinions from those who are about to legislate on a subject in which we are so intimately concerned.

I agree with the Church Assembly in Victoria, which has petitioned the Crown and the Parliament, that in any legislation upon this subject there may be kept in view the perfect identity of the Church here with the United Church of England and Ireland in the United Kingdom, in all but its connection with the State as an Established Church—the appointment of bishops according to a uniform rule, as heretofore, to the United Church of England and Ireland in Victoria, and an appeal in all ecclesiastical causes to the supreme ecclesiastical tribunal of the United Church of England and Ireland.

I do not suppose that in this colony the *status* of the Bishop, or his relation to the clergy would, in the first instance, be interfered with by Mr. Cardwell's bill, inasmuch as we have obtained by legislation, "that coercive jurisdiction which cannot be obtained by mutual consent." and Colonial Acts have recognised the existence and authority of the Bishop as a bishop of the Church of England, and enable him to exercise discipline. But it is impossible to say what ill effects might not in time flow from a measure which, while professedly intended to remove some doubts, creates others of graver import, makes it questionable whether there can be a branch of the United Church of England and Ireland in a colony, and leaves the Colonial Church at liberty to consecrate bishops out of the United Kingdom, for the benefit of such clergy, congregations, and persons as may voluntarily submit themselves thereto, and no royal mandate or license shall be necessary for any such consecration elsewhere than in the United Kingdom. We are not disposed to set an exaggerated value on letters patent, as proceeding from the Crown they are entitled to be spoken of with respect, but we have a value for order, union, and even for precedent, which is often but another term for the testimony of antiquity, and while we do not overlook or neglect "the tendencies of modern political thought," we do earnestly desire to preserve with the Church of our fathers that kind of union which some have called identity, which others liken to a branch, and which we mean when we say that, although residing in New South Wales, we are members of the United Church of England and Ireland.

Another subject of general importance is the relation of the Diocesan to the Provincial Synod, *i.e.*, to the Synod of the three dioceses of New South Wales.

The power of the Provincial Synod generally is defined in the 24th Constitution "The Provincial Synod may make ordinances and determinations upon and in respect of all such matters and things concerning the order and good government of the United Church of England and Ireland in the colony, and the regulation of its affairs, as may be the subject of joint reference to such provincial Synod by all the diocesan Synods then existing in the colony; or may be the subject of reference to such provincial Synod from any diocesan Synod under the provision hereinbefore in that behalf contained." On this point I retain the opinion I have before expressed, that our diocesan independence may, by careful deliberation and prudent action, lead to provincial uniformity. The property of each diocese may assuredly be better managed by its own Synod than by a provincial Synod, even though the latter should delegate large powers to the former. In most other matters the united action of the three dioceses is, no doubt, to be desired. It would be well to have a uniform rule respecting marriages and patronage; and as the provincial Synod is to be an appellate tribunal, it would seem necessary that the course of procedure in cases of discipline should be the same in each diocese.

How this joint action is to be brought about is a subject upon which some difference of opinion obtains.

To subordinate the Diocesan to the Provincial Synod would be to cut the knot. We have not chosen to do this, and have, I think, acted wisely in declining to place the control of all matters and things connected with our own diocese in the power of those who do not belong to the diocese. If in doing this we are so unfortunate as to differ from New Zealand, we may console ourselves with the reflection that we follow the example of Canada. Notwithstanding what has been stated, it is evident that the Diocesan Synods in Canada are in no sense under the control of or subject to the directions of the Provincial Synod. The requirement that a clergyman shall submit to the canons of both is no proof that one is subject to the other.

However, what all desire may in the end be obtained. If the three dioceses agree to refer certain questions to the Provincial Synod, and to abide by its decision, we shall attain to such a measure of uniformity as may be practically useful.

The first subject of special interest which will be discussed is the marriage question. Since the alteration in the marriage law of the colony the number of marriages in the Church of England has greatly diminished, and appears to be still decreasing. One, and with some persons the only, reason for this diminution is to be found in the high rate of fees charged for a marriage by license; and the demand is very generally made that this fee shall be greatly reduced, if not wholly abolished.

I do not my self believe that the fees are the sole cause of the evil of which we complain; and there are many other circumstances to be taken into account in considering this matter.

A resolution upon the subject will be brought forward by the Dean, and after the discussion of this and of a kindred question—that of the registry, I trust the Synod will agree to the proposal to appoint a select committee to consider and report upon them both.

A similar course may, with advantage, be pursued in dealing with the other subjects set down for discussion. Other opinions have been elicited from the Synod that should follow careful inquiry by a committee, and the result be reported at the next session of Synod. We shall then be in a position to pass such resolutions as may give effect to the decisions of the Synod.

The question of patronage, for example, is one which from its importance requires very careful consideration, and in the consideration of which the experience of other colonial Churches may be advantageously obtained. In the Church at home patronage is exercised in a variety of ways, and this advantage has arisen, that a large number of persons have become interested in the well-being of the Church, and that it has not been in the power of any one class of persons or opinions to obtain predominance in the government of the Church and the direction of public opinion. If any particular mode of Church patronage could afford ground for believing that, in the majority of cases, the best appointments would be made by means of it, that mode we should be bound, as we are at liberty, to adopt. No unexceptionable plan of exercising patronage has been discovered, or ever will be discovered, because human nature will abuse the best devised scheme. There will always be the evil mingled with the good; and neither official nor private patronage, the patronage of bishops, collegiate bodies, parishes, or trustees, will be administered by men who are always actuated by the purest motives or guided by the highest wisdom.

A system of patronage which gives a voice to all parties interested in its proper exercise, or at least offer some check to its improper exercise, and which also admits of such variety as to be applicable to the circumstances of different parishes, or the desires of different individuals and communities, may, I think, be framed. I shall have much satisfaction in giving my assistance in devising and carrying out such a scheme. It will be a great relief to myself, and a means, I trust, of maintaining amongst us a desire for the faithful and efficient administration of the Word of God.

This subject is one which may be very properly remitted to the Standing Committee for consideration and report.

The constitution of a tribunal for the trial of offences may be similary dealt with. There are certain great principles of justice to be observed, and with the experience of the President of the Church at home, and of different colonial Churches to guide us, I do not apprehend that there will be much difficulty in framing suitable regulations. The subject is one which, with the concurrence of the other dioceses, we might advantageously refer to the Provincial Synod.

The opinion and advice of the Synod will be sought in considering the question of the constitution of the Cathedral body, by which the affairs of the cathedral are to be managed and its services conducted.

The rules of the Church Society will now require revision, and its future relation to the Synod must be settled. Since its formation the society has collected and distributed a large part of the church offerings, and has proved itself worthy of the confidence reposed in it. I trust that it will still be retained as the channel through which the contributions of the Church may flow into every part of the diocese.

The Australian Board of Missions will be formally taken into connection with the Church through the action of the Synod, and I hope that increased assistance to the Melanesian Mission, under Bishop Patteson, as well as additional efforts on behalf of our own aborigines and the Chinese, will be the result of this act of adoption.

Statistical returns of the diocese, and a return of the property of the Church, will probably be called for by the Synod, to be laid before it at its next session.

All questions of expenditure and finance will be within the province of the Standing Committee, which will also be entrusted with the disposal of that part of the revenues arising from the Church and School Estate appropriated to the use of the Church of England.

The repeal of the Church Temporalities Act, or of certain portions of it, is a question which must, for the present, stand over. As we proceed to frame regulations for our good government, we shall discover where the Act interferes with our powers, and where it requires alteration, and where the measures we have agreed upon are ready for formal adoption as constitutions or regulations of the Synod, we may seek the repeal of the Church Act.

These are, I believe, the principal subjects which will occupy our attention on the present occasion. They are sufficiently numerous, and I should not have named so many did I not hope that the Synod would act upon the suggestions I have already thrown out, and refer most of them to committees. Even if we do confine ourselves to this mode of dealing with them, we shall find that the discussion of these subjects, and of others which individual members may desire to bring forward, will occupy a considerable time.

These works, if somewhat secular, are yet necessary and valuable, and as means to a higher end deserve a portion of our time and of our careful consideration. Yet are they but the means—the scaffolding of the temple. We may frame an orderly system of government; patronage, discipline, and endowments may be wisely arranged; yet is this but the machinery, we want the motive power. We may by the liberality of our gifts, by prudence and diligence in labour, become prosperous outwardly, may have a name to live, and yet before God be dead. A Church does not live by external acts, but by the indwelling spirit, animating, informing, quickening, and enlightening its members; without this it is dead. "A Church dies when it does not testify for God, does not maintain Christ's truth, is not instinct with the Spirit."

Then let us, my rev. brethren, keep ever in view the great end of our ministry, which is the salvation of souls. Suffer me to remind you of your ordination engagements, of your promises to be diligent in prayer and in the reading of the Holy Scriptures, laying aside the study of the world and of the flesh, to be in yourselves and in your families wholesome examples and patterns to the flock of Christ, that thus giving yourselves wholly to these things, you may be enabled so to seek for Christ's sheep that are scattered abroad, that they may be saved through Christ for ever.

And from you, my brethren of the laity, we look for much. We look for your forbearance, for we often need it. We look for your prayers that our hands may be upheld. We look for your co-operation, that you would willingly take upon yourselves those secular duties which occasionally press too heavily on the pastor, and that in all matters of finance you would leave him without carefulness by your care on his behalf. We desire for you that, as fathers in the family, masters among your servants, and members of the community, you would help forward the work of the ministry.

If in this Synod we meet as a united and praying body, I have no fear for the result. The advantages we enjoy as members of the Church of England supply great additional means for usefulness. Our Apostolic order and descent, our Scriptural ordinances, and the strong hold our beloved Church maintains over the affections of her members, are a vantage ground from which we may hope to wage successful war against ignorance, irreligion, and vice. But in order to this success we must be united, sympathising, prayerful. Let us be so, and the work of the Lord will go on. And let me remind you, my brethren, that the progress of the work is one chief thing to be kept in view. A very few years and the greater part of this assembly will have passed away, but their work will abide. Let us meet and labour then under the deep conviction that we are working for eternal interest, and we may hope that our work will abide. We shall thus be delivered from undue anxiety, shall be raised above worldly motives, shall be released from petty jealousies; a united and spiritual body, we shall "arise and build." And while in humble dependence we acknowledge "Except the Lord keep the house they labour in vain that build it," we shall confidently ask, "Prosper Thou the work of our hands upon us! O prosper Thou our handy work."

Mr. GEORGE COX (of Mulgoa) moved that a vote of thanks be given to his lordship, expressive of the respectful acknowledgments of the Synod for his able and interesting address.

Mr. ALEXANDER STUART (acting for Mr. James Macarthur) seconded the motion, and felt that in so doing he was only giving effect to the sentiments which must have animated every member of the Synod who had heard the address.

The motion having been carried,

The BISHOP briefly acknowledged the compliment, and expressed his hope that the address so favourably mentioned might have the effect which he had desired to secure in its delivery—the advancement of the best interests of the Church.

The DEAN OF SYDNEY moved that the Rev. Robert L. King be appointed as clerical secretary to the Synod. That rev. gentleman had acted with great ability as clerical secretary at their former meetings (in Conference), and was quite willing to continue to aid them with his valuable services in the same capacity. He (the Dean) also begged to move that Mr William Owen, barrister-at-law, be appointed lay secretary to the Synod. That gentleman had expressed his willingness so to act—as far as his business elsewhere might permit.

The Rev. CANON ALLWOOD seconded the nomination of the Rev. R. L. King and Mr. W. Owen, as secretaries to the Synod.

The motion was put, as to the election of these two gentlemen, separately, and was carried, in each instance, by a unanimous vote.

The Rev. R. L. KING expressed his high sense of the honour conferred upon him by the Synod, and took his seat at the table beside the lay secretary, Mr. Owen.

The BISHOP said that the next appointment was an important one—the election of a chairman of committees. This would require a gentleman who had a competent knowledge of parliamentary rules for the transaction of business in a deliberative body. The Chairman of Committees would have to take the chair of the Synod on all occasions during the proceedings when it was vacated by the Bishop.

Mr. ALEXANDER STUART moved that Mr. William Barker be appointed the Chairman of Committees.

Mr. ALEXANDER GORDON (the Chancellor of the Diocese) seconded the proposition.

The motion was put and carried by a unanimous vote.

Mr. W. BARKER acknowledged the honour done to him in the appointment, but said that he had had no experience in presiding over such a large and important body. He accepted the appointment relying upon the kind indulgence and support of the Synod.

The BISHOP said that the next business before them was the appointment of an election committee.

The Rev. HULTON S.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT.—WEDNESDAY.

SITTINGS IN BANCO.

BEFORE their Honors Sir ALFRED STEPHEN, Chief Justice, Mr. Justice HARGRAVE, and Mr. Justice CHEEKE.

DEMURRER.

FITZGERALD V. FITZGERALD.

The argument in this case was resumed and concluded. It was a demurrer to a plea in an action by a widow against the son and executor of her late husband. The action was brought upon a deed executed by the testator, on the 18th of May, 1864, in favour of the plaintiff (then Charlotte Bennett), by which he granted her an annuity of £100 a year for her separate use during her life, on three conditions, that she should neither cease to reside in Sydney, nor contract marriage with any one without his consent, and that she should not openly or secretly cohabit with any man. The plaintiff sued the executor for arrears of this annuity, accruing since testator's death. The plea was that, after the execution of this deed, the plaintiff and the testator married. The plea was demurred to as "confessing," without "avoiding," the cause of action declared upon; and the question raised by this demurrer was whether the marriage destroyed the obligation which the husband had entered into before marriage, or whether it was simply suspended during his lifetime, and revived in full force after his death.

Mr. Stephen appeared in support of the demurrer, and Mr. Darley in support of the plea.

Their HONORS sustained the demurrer, holding that the obligation was one which, even if not enforcible in equity during the husband's lifetime, would revive and be enforcible, as against the executors after such husband's death. Leave was granted, however, to amend without costs.

PROHIBITIONS.

EX PARTE BELL.—IMPOUNDING ACT OF 1865-6.

This was an application to stay by prohibition an order by certain justices at Bathurst ordering the applicant to refund certain money overcharged for impounding, and to pay costs. The applicant had impounded a number of cattle belonging to one Cunningham and had charged 4s. per head. Cunningham had summoned Bell before the justices in petty sessions for having charged and received fees in excess of those authorised by the Act, the land from which the cattle had been impounded having been unenclosed. Bell was ordered by the justices to restore the money charged in excess, and to pay £1 14s. 6d. costs. The ground upon which this order was appealed against was that the new Impounding Act contained no provision for an appeal to the justices, in cases where excessive damages had been charged, such as was contained in the old Impounding Act, 19 Victoria, No. 30. Consequently that the justices had no jurisdiction whatever to make such an order. In other words that a person against whom excessive damages had been charged had no remedy under this Act, although he might, in exercise of his common law right, bring suit in the District Court (or other competent Court) for such overcharge.

Mr. Windeyer appeared in support of the prohibition, and Mr. Darley for the Justices, and the prosecutor showed cause against it.

The Court held that the magistrates had clearly no jurisdiction to make such an order, and that the prohibition must go. But as the point was a new one, costs were granted as against Cunningham only, and not as against the magistrates.

EX PARTE GORRICK—METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COURT.

This was in effect an appeal against a decision by Mr. District Judge M'Farland, in the Metropolitan District Court.

Mr. Butler appeared in support of the application, which was unopposed.

Gorrick had brought an action against White. Before it came on for trial another case against the same defendant had been called on, to which insolvency was pleaded and proved, such plea being a bar to the further progress of the suit. When Gorrick v. White was called on, the advocate for the former proposed to withdraw it in anticipation of the fact that White's insolvency would be proved and would act as a bar. He proposed, in fact, to admit the truth of defendant's plea. His Honor held that he could not take cognisance of the insolvency in this case until there was actual evidence of it, and that plaintiff must go on with proof of his case. This having been done, evidence of insolvency was given, and his Honor thereupon directed a nonsuit. It was contended that this was erroneous and that the course proposed to be taken on the part of the plaintiff was the correct one.

The Court made the rule absolute with costs.

DEMURRER.

PRING V. MARINA.

This was a demurrer to two of defendant's pleas in an action for the obstruction and pollution of a stream of water.

Mr. Blake appeared in support of the demurrer, and Mr. Butler in support of the pleas.

The plaintiff and defendant were proprietors of adjacent runs, through both of which a stream or "creek" passed. Plaintiff's declaration alleged that being entitled to the use and enjoyment of such stream, he had been obstructed in such enjoyment by the defendant, who had erected a dam across it, had stayed the flow of the water, and had polluted the same. The defendant had pleaded, among other things, first, that having himself the right to use this stream he had erected the dam in question for the purposes of sheep-washing, and that such pollution, &c., as had taken place had been no more than was necessary and unavoidable in such use of the water. Secondly, that the flow of the stream had only been temporarily arrested until the water of the creek rose to the level of such dam, when it was suffered to escape; that the loss of water to the plaintiff therefrom was inappreciably small; and that sufficient had been left for the plaintiff's use. These pleas were demurred to, and the substantial question raised by the demurrer was, whether the defendant could, in the exercise of his rights as a riparian proprietor, stay in any way the continuous flow of a stream which ran on to the lands of another riparian proprietor.

Their HONORS unanimously held that the pleas were bad. There might be circumstances under which a riparian proprietor holding lands on the upper part of a stream might erect a dam upon such stream so as to accumulate water on his own property, provided that in so doing he did not stay or very materially diminish the constant flow of the stream. He had no right to stop the flow of the stream for a single hour. It was not sufficient to show that enough water had been left, in some way or another, for the use of the riparian proprietor whose lands were situate lower down the stream. The latter had a right to the passage through his land, and to all reasonable user of the entire stream, subject only to the exercise of a similar right of reasonable user by the proprietor or proprietors through whose lands it passed before reaching his. Judgment was therefore given to plaintiff, but with leave to defendant to amend on the usual terms.

ADJOURNED SITTING FOR THE TRIAL OF CAUSES.

Before his Honor Mr. Justice FAUCETT and a jury of four.

RUSSELL AND OTHERS V. CUMMINGS.

The trial of this case again lasted all day, without being concluded.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COURT.

WEDNESDAY,

BEFORE Mr. District Judge MACFARLAND.

DWYER AND WIFE V. DE GYULAY.

Plaintiff sued to recover a small amount for the board and residence of the defendant's children, but he failed to prove that it was actually owing. Verdict for the defendant.

FAUX V. GALVIN.

Claim, 10s. for rent. Verdict for plaintiff.

HILL V. NEWMAN.

Plaintiff sued the defendant for £5, the value of a gold geneva watch left by the plaintiff with the defendant for repairs at his shop at Newtown. The defendant stated that the watch in question was one of half a dozen which were stolen from his shop. The watches were placed in a glass case behind the counter, and the defendant stated that while he was absent for a short time from the shop the front door was opened, and the theft committed. Mr. S. C. BROWN, who appeared for the defendant, quoted from Chitty on Contracts in support of his argument—that the defendant was merely a bailee, and that, having exercised due care and diligence, he was not liable. His Honor said that he was of opinion that the watch had been stolen from the defendant, and that the defendant had exercised due diligence in preserving the watch. Plaintiff sued for the "unlawful detention" of the watch, and he certainly could not recover in this form of action. Plaintiff nonsuited.

WATSON V. SMITH.

Claim for rent. Verdict for the plaintiff, £2 9s. 6d.

SCHENNA V. RAWENSCHOPT.

Plaintiff sought to recover £1, principal and interest cash lent. The defence was that the money was lent prior to the plaintiff's insolvency. The plaintiff said that the transaction took place subsequent to the sequestration of his estate, and he also affirmed that he had bought the assets in the estate. It appeared, however, from the evidence, that the debt was incurred before insolvency, and the plaintiff failed to satisfy the Judge that he had purchased the assets as alleged. Plaintiff was nonsuited.

BAUMAN V. WALLACH.

This was an action for goods sold and delivered, the plaintiff claiming £4 10s. for colonial caps. The defence was that plaintiff had contracted to supply twenty dozen caps, but had only delivered three dozen. The parties were also at variance with reference to the price agreed upon, the plaintiff's statement being that those delivered were sold at 30s.; the defendant, that the price was 18s. The discrepancy appeared to arise from the circumstance that three different samples of caps had been submitted. Plaintiff was nonsuited.

O'SULLIVAN V. SULLIVAN.

Claim for three weeks' rent. Plaintiff, having made out his case, got a verdict for £14 10s., the amount claimed.

TAYLOR V. KIMBER.

Plaintiff sued to recover £2 2s. 6d., for goods sold and delivered. Defendant admitted the plaintiff's claim, but he filed a set-off to the amount of £4 6s., for goods supplied to a man named Brown, at Newcastle, to the order of the plaintiff. His Honor was of opinion that the defendant had altogether failed to make out his set-off, and he gave the plaintiff a verdict for the amount of his claim.

WOODFORD V. MAXEY.

Plaintiff's claim was £8 1s. 6d. for goods sold and delivered to the defendant. The plaintiff was a widow, and the defence was, that she had not administered to her husband's estate. The evidence was, that the goods were supplied since the death of the plaintiff's husband. Verdict for the plaintiff, for whom Mr. R. B. Smith appeared.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

WEDNESDAY.

BEFORE the CHIEF COMMISSIONER.

In the estate of William G. Beverley, a single meeting. Four debts were proved, and insolvent was examined. He undertook to attend on 1st February, if appointed to a new office, for an order by consent under section 100.

In the estate of Richard R. Randolph, a second meeting. Insolvent amended his schedule, and was directed to comply with rules 22 and 23 by the 18th December. The meeting adjourned until the 21st.

In the estate of John Littlewood, a single meeting. Two debts were proved, and insolvent was allowed his household furniture and wearing apparel.

In the estate of James Garvey, a single meeting. Insolvent did not attend. Two debts were proved. The estate to be realised.

In the estate of Charles Firman, a single meeting. One debt was proved. Estate, except wearing apparel, to be realised.

In the estate of Elizabeth Popplewell, a second meeting. Five debts were proved.

In the estate of William H. Neale, a second meeting. Insolvent amended his schedule, and was directed to file accounts required by rules 22 and 23 by the 5th December. One debt was proved. The meeting adjourned until the 21st.

In the estate of Jeremiah Mortimer, an adjourned single meeting. Insolvent and witnesses were examined by Mr. Roberts for creditors, and cross-examined by Mr. R. B. Smith. A majority directed the assignee to allow insolvent his household furniture and wearing apparel. His Honor directed an appraisement to be made of the household furniture before considering the application of this direction.

Before the REGISTRAR.

In the estate of Thomas Aitken, a first meeting. Three debts were proved.

In the estate of Edward Porter, a first meeting. Two debts were proved.

In the estate of William Huntington, a first meeting. One debt was proved.

In the estate of Charles C. Finch, a first meeting. Eight debts were proved.

In the trust estate of Stephen Richardson, a special meeting. One debt was proved.

RULES NISI.

Richard Henry Gordon, of Sydney v. Henry Brown, of Lismore, Richmond River, timber dealer. Returnable 20th December. Mr. Sempill, official assignee.

William Tye, of Newtown, butcher v. George Eagle White, of West Maitland, gentleman. Returnable 20th December. Mr. Humphery, official assignee.

SURRENDERS.

Thomas James Lodge, of Broadsalsane Plains, road contractor, on petition and affidavit. Mr. Sempill, official assignee.

Alfred Christian Hellemann, of Parramatta, labourer. Liabilities, £35 2s. 3d. Assets, £5. Mr. Sempill, official assignee.

COURT BUSINESS

Thursday, December 6.—At 11: Motion by Mr. Humphery for the confirmation of a plan of distribution in the estate of James C. Davidson, showing a dividend of 8d. in the pound. Motion on rule nisi, for compulsory sequestration in Toogood v. Hughes. Motions for ratifications or otherwise, of creditors' directions in Pemberton C. Palmer, Samuel C. Parker, and Henry Kitton.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

Thursday, December 6.—At 10: Paul M. Purcell, special, for proof of debt. At 11: Robert Page, adjourned single; Sheriff and Downing, second. Henry Moore, special.

Friday, 7.—At 11: James W. Waugh, Richard Buck, third; John Hussy, Augustus Morris, Henry Smythe, second; Isaac Williams, John Prendergast, single. *At Maitland*: Alexander W. Scott, second; Patrick Cunningham, single.

CERTIFICATE MEETINGS.

Tuesday, December 11.—At 11: John Nott, Benjamin Fawcett, John Wood Tarring, Charles Henry Manton, Richard Henry Jarman, John Chesher.

Tuesday, 18.—At 11: Sylvester Mynards Symonds, Thomas Bracksell, John Johnson, Moses Coleman Cohen, Knud Bull, Harry Odden Hambrook, Jeremiah Fass, Thomas Clifton Wrightson, James Birrell, George Kilminster, Henry Smithers Hayes, Thomas Hillard, William Heymann, James Markham, Thomas Duncan, Benjamin Grist Salmon.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

WEDNESDAY.

BEFORE their Worships the Police Magistrate, Messrs. Raper, Chapman, and Dangar.

Of twenty-three prisoners brought before the Court, three were discharged, six were remanded, and eight were fined in sums varying from 5s. to 20s. for either having been found drunk in public places, or for disorderly conduct arising out of intoxication.

Mary Ann Bowman was summarily convicted of having stolen a pair of boots exposed for sale outside the shop of Swyny and Son, Market-street, and was sentenced to be imprisoned one month.

James Gordon was found guilty of having attempted to steal a pair of boots, the property of Thomas O. Dadswell, of Market-street, and was sentenced to be imprisoned fourteen days.

George Higgs, Jane Higgs (husband and wife), and Bridget Hargraves, persons having no lawful means of subsistence, nor fixed abode, were sentenced to be imprisoned one month as idle and disorderly.

James Power was ordered to pay a penalty of 20s., or to be imprisoned seven days, on conviction of having, last evening, made use of indecent language in George-street.

John M'Dermott, 15, was found guilty of having, about midnight, been on the premises of Thomas Lea, George-street South, for an unlawful purpose, and was sentenced to be imprisoned seven days. Prisoner was seen by a young man named Wearne to leave the premises by climbing over the back wall abutting upon Parker-lane, who followed and apprehended him, and subsequently handed him over to the police. As M'Dermott ran from Wearne he let loose a pigeon from under his coat. Mr. Lea is a keeper of pigeons.

On the summons paper were nine cases, one of which was dismissed, two were postponed, four were struck out, and in one a warrant was granted for the apprehension of the defendant. Ellen Williams was found guilty of having assaulted Martha Green, and was sentenced to pay a penalty of 5s. 6d., or to be imprisoned twenty-four hours.

THE ROSTER.—Messrs. Birrell, Smithers, Levey, and Day have been summoned for Bench duty on Thursday.

WATER-POLICE COURT.

WEDNESDAY.

BEFORE the Water Police Magistrate, with Mr. H. H. Voss and Mr. W. Day.

James Prior, apprehended as an idle and disorderly character, was committed to three months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

James Maloney, for drunkenness in Gloucester-street, was fined 5s., or to be imprisoned twenty-four hours.

The undermentioned cases were on the summons list:—Charles Kelly, late master of the ship Queenslander, preferred a claim against Robert Towns, the owner, for a balance of wages to the amount of £50. Mr. Gannon appeared for plaintiff; Mr. Simpson for defendant. The ground of defence was, that plaintiff for drunkenness had, whilst at one of the ports of China, his certificate suspended by a Naval Court, and that in consequence of the delay occasioned by the investigation the vessel lost her charter. The Bench (Mr. Cloete and Mr. Voss) disagreeing, no order was made. Robert Ducrow, for obstructing the carriage way in George-street, by placing a horse and dogcart thereon, was fined 20s., with costs. William Summerbell, master of the steam vessel City of Newcastle, pleaded guilty to a charge preferred by D. C. Dalgleish, inspector under the Steam Navigation Act, of carrying on the upper deck of his vessel certain cargo, namely, galvanized iron tubs and other articles. Fined £5, with costs. He was also fined 1s., with costs, for carrying water on the upper deck. Samuel Butcher, charged with unlawfully detaining a box, containing wearing apparel and other articles, value £10, the property of Minnie Sidwell, was ordered to restore the property on payment of 8s. In the wages case, Codner v. Martin, plaintiff seeking to recover a balance of wages to the amount of £20 17s. for services as mate on board the ship Sunshine, the Bench ordered payment of £15 14s., with costs. James Booker (a boy), for throwing stones in the streets, was fined 20s., with costs, or to be imprisoned seven days. Thomas Allen, for allowing his two horses to stray in Darling-street, Balmain, was fined 3s. 6d., with costs. John Ogden, for allowing his horse to stray in the same thoroughfare, was fined 2s. 6d. with costs. Henry John Hicking, licensee of the Crooked Billet Inn, was fined 10s., with costs, for keeping his house open for the sale of liquor at an unlawful hour on Sunday, the 25th ultimo. Thomas Stannton, for using indecent language in Stanley-street, was fined 20s., with costs. John M'Diarmid, master of the steamer Collaroy, was, on the information of D. C. Dalgleish, convicted of carrying wool and hay on the upper deck of his vessel, and fined £5, with costs. He was also fined £5, with costs, for proceeding with his vessel to sea, without having received from the Steam Navigation Board a sea-going certificate.

LAW PROCEEDINGS THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT.

THIS DAY.—Rutherford v. Gorrick, rule nisi for new trial; Simpson v. Reid, demurrer; Oriental Bank v. Hart, demurrer; Municipality of Bathurst v. Ashworth, special case; Rinden v. Bagnall, new trial motion; Mackenzie v. Church and another, new trial motion; Joseph v. Wilcox, new trial motion.

MASTER'S OFFICE.—At 10.30 a.m.: Re Brown, a lunatic, state of facts. At 11 a.m.: Warden v. Barley, for appointment of receiver; Rattray v. Blanchard, examination. Before the First Clerk, at 10.30 a.m.: Smith v. Hogan, adjourned taxation. At 2 p.m.: Segerson v. Folding and others, report receiver's second account; Segerson v. Loder, report receiver's second account.

DISTRICT COURT.

CAUSE LIST.

7352 Birch v. Partridge	7474 Neath v. Dench
7355 Carroll and another v. Moses	7497 Muir v. M'Kercher
7139 Wilke v. Church	7521 M'Lean v. Hardwicke
7163 Andrews v. Plomer	7555 Jones and others v. Brown
7184 Playfair v. Smith	7633 Dind v. Rothwell
7187 Risley v. M'Keown	7650 Hobbs v. Uhr
7264 Municipality of Marrickville v. Ewington	7654 Municipality of Newtown v. Horgan
7253 Taylor v. Jones	7661 Smedley v. Simmons
7266 Monday v. Carr	7663 Manning and wife v. Trayner
7268 Twight v. Curran	7681 Woolcott v. Phillips
7304 Johnson v. Gilligan	7698 Graham v. Kinsey
7326 Tighe v. Johnson	7700 Harris and another, trustees, v. Woods
7336 Elvin v. Lock	7703 Teakle v. Bottle
7349 Drew v. Talbott	7712 Danaher v. Stypman
7358 Nicoll and another v. Tierney	7729 Warren v. Thomas
7357 Coulter v. M'Neill	7741 Delohery v. Saunders
7364 Snell v. King	7746 Greville and Co. v. Delohery
7411 Scope v. Gane	7747 Greville and Co. v. Hensley
7429 Harpur v. Larter	7750 Maxey v. Hanslow.
7437 Roberts v. Bettle	
7456 Healy v. Ireland	

VICTORIA.

MELBOURNE papers to November 30th are to hand.

FREE SELECTION BEFORE SURVEY.—The *Argus* mentions that last Thursday, a deputation consisting of farmers from Mount Moriac and the district, accompanied by several members of both Houses of Parliament, waited upon the hon. the Minister of Lands, to urge upon him the propriety of extending the application of the 42nd clause of the Land Act to the entire territory of the colony, and of increasing the limits of the selections from 80 to 640 acres. Mr. Grant recalled himself of the interview to make an elaborate exposition of his land policy. He stated that the Legislature had conferred upon his department full and ample power to carry out the principle of the 42nd clause (which was identical in principle with the selection clause) over the entire territory, and what he meant to do was to allow the land to be taken up under the selection clause to the extent of 640 acres throughout the colony. Practically, the result of the new regulations, which would be issued in a few days, would be free selection before survey over the whole colony of Victoria, with the exception of a certain reservation on behalf of the squatters, who, he said, must not be absolutely ruined.

EXECUTION OF BURKE, THE BUSHRANGER.—The sentence of death passed upon Robert Burke, at the last criminal sessions of the Supreme Court, for the murder of Henry Facey Hurst, at Diamond Creek, on the 4th of October last, was carried into effect at 10 o'clock on Thursday morning, within the precincts of the Melbourne gaol. Since the condemnation of the culprit, he has been sedulously attended by the Revs. Messrs. Mackie, Becher, and Dare, as well as by Mr. Studdert, the chaplain of the gaol. As his end grew near, he paid the greatest attention to their exhortations. Early in the morning, he was removed from the cell which he had occupied since his trial to that on the first gallery, in immediate proximity to the drop. About twenty persons, who assembled a short time prior to the hour fixed for the execution, were present at the scene. At 10 o'clock, the Sheriff, accompanied by the governor of the gaol, knocked at the cell door, and informed the unhappy man that the fatal hour had arrived. The door was then opened, and, attended by the chaplain and the Rev. Mr. Mackie, Burke came from the cell and stood upon the gallery outside, his face being turned from the spectators. His arms were then pinioned, and other preparations made by the executioner, during which he remained perfectly motionless and silent. The culprit was then conducted to and placed upon the drop, but he still refrained from speaking, appearing to ignore even the presence of those standing near him. During this brief interval the chaplain read appropriate prayers. At this juncture, Burke's firmness seemed for an instant to fail; he slightly reeled, and would, apparently, have fallen, had not the executioner sustained him on his feet. The first two lines of the following verse were then sung by him, in a low, indistinct, and almost inarticulate voice:—

"Just as I am—without one plea
But that Thy blood was shed for me,
And that Thou bid'st me come to Thee,
O, Lamb of God, I come."

The hymn had been sent to him by his sister, and he placed it in his bosom before leaving the cell. From the time the process of pinioning commenced to that when he endeavoured to chant the above lines, only occupied a few minutes. The arrangements all being completed, the bolt was drawn by the executioner, and the drop fell, the body descending about seven or eight feet, with a shock apparently sufficient to extinguish life, although the limbs twitched convulsively for several minutes. The body having been allowed to remain suspended the usual time, it was cut down, and the customary formal inquest held upon it. Burke, who was born in Dublin, in the year 1842, was sent out to this colony by his uncle, in the ship Salem, in the year 1854. He was 5 feet 9 inches high, stoutly made, of fair complexion, with light brown hair and blue eyes. He professed to be a member of the Church of England, and never appears to have followed any professional or mechanical occupation. On his arrival in Australia, then in his fourteenth year, he was consigned to the care of a Christian family. Soon afterwards, however, he obtained employment on a station, when his pilfering propensities became known, and he ultimately absconded. In the Ararat and Avoca districts, he was looked upon by those who knew him as a clever and bright, but at the same time, idle, reckless young fellow, from whom much good was not to be expected. On the 9th December, 1862, he was sentenced at Ararat to three years' hard labour on the roads of the colony, for robbery under arms, when he gave the name of Closky, which is his right name. After he had served his sentence at Pentridge, he appears to have crossed over to the New South Wales side, and to have entered upon a career of bushranging, he himself admitting that he stuck up the mail three times in the course of twelve weeks. And he has also several times stated that his great desire through life has been to become a notorious highwayman. It also appears that he was ambitious of becoming an actor, for he once wrote to Mr. Barry Sullivan, late of the Theatre Royal, with a view to effect an engagement. The number of his lawless acts in New South Wales soon made that neighbourhood too hot for him; and he shortly returned to Victoria, remaining a few nights at a boarding-house in Melbourne. On leaving, it appeared to be his intention, to judge from subsequent circumstances, to visit the locality of his former depredations. About the commencement of October last, he called at the house of a man named William Horner, at Scoresby, between Dandenong and Fern-tree Gully. He asked for a bed, which the inmates refused to give him; whereupon he said they required to be taught civility, and presented a pistol. He ordered the inmates to "bail up," and Horner replied to the demand by shutting the door in his face. Upon this Burke fired, and lodged a shot in the door, which he then tried to break open, but failed to do so. He then commenced to parley with them, and ultimately gained admittance. On leaving, he remarked that he would be over the ranges before morning. It was on the second day afterwards that he went to the Diamond Creek Station, and that the events occurred which led to his capture and subsequent execution.—*Age*, November 30.

TASMANIA.

HOBART TOWN papers to the 28th ultimo, and Launceston to the 27th are to hand.

Parliament was formally opened on the 21st, by his Excellency the Governor in person. The address was a very brief one. Regret was expressed that nothing had arisen to show that improvement could be expected in the financial condition of the colony, unless some material change were made in the sources from whence the revenue was derived. It had been proposed to substitute direct for indirect taxation, and Parliament had been dissolved to enable the constituencies to express their views and wishes on the subject. The financial measures submitted to the late Parliament would be laid before them. The public works were progressing satisfactorily, and the bill to amend the Waste Lands Act would be again submitted. In the Council, the address in reply was agreed to, but in the Assembly it was different. The House refused to accept the committee the Government had nominated to prepare the address. A ballot was demanded, and a very different kind of committee was appointed. The Government then pleaded for delay, but that was not allowed. The House insisted on the report of the committee being brought up the same evening, and eventually succeeded in carrying it. In the report the committee regretted that his Excellency had been advised to again submit the fiscal measures rejected by the late House of Assembly, and stated that the present advisers of the Governor did not possess the confidence of the House or the country. The report was adopted without a division.

The *H. T. Mercury* mentions that when the House met on the 27th, his Excellency sent down four bills by message to provide for the present exigencies of the public service. The first of these was to provide a sum of £20,000 to meet debentures falling due in 1867; the second was to provide a sum of £18,000 for the like purpose and for the like period; the third was to provide a sum of £20,000 for making good the supplies for the service of 1865. This is in excess of the £17,000 Mr. Charles Meredith took for this purpose in September 1865, and it brings up the deficiencies on that year to £37,000; the fourth was to provide a sum of £4000 for making good the supplies for the service of 1866, and is in addition to the £16,700 taken by loans bill for the same purpose in September last. Anything more reasonable than this could not well be conceived. But the late Ministry resisted to the utmost the suspension of the standing orders, so that the Governor's message might not be taken into consideration. And when they could do no more, they divided the House upon it. And with what result? Mr. Charles Meredith and Mr. Miller were left alone on the Opposition benches.

DEATH FROM SNAKE BITE.—About midday on the 21st a lad, about eleven years of age, son of an industrious labouring man, named Michael Duffey, living at the Goat Hill, Glenorchy, was killed by the bite of a snake. It appears that the boy had gone to the creek to drink some water, and that, whilst in the act of drinking, a snake bit him on the arm. The bite was of so venomous a nature that the poor boy died about 5 o'clock the same afternoon.

FINANCIAL.—The *Mercury* of 23rd remarks that the state of things financially will be found worse than has been represented when it comes to be inquired into. There was one little incident mentioned at the conclusion of the debate on the address on Wednesday evening which has served to confirm us in that opinion. Mr. Dobson stated that the Government had had an overdrawn account at the bank on which they had been paying seven to eight per cent., and that they had been making advances to their public works scheme out of this, instead of disposing of the debentures which they were authorised to issue for this purpose. That, he also added, had led to the late stoppage in the credit of the Government, and to the non-payment of the salaries of the Government officers. Mr. Meredith begged to assure the House, in reply to Mr. Dobson, that the credit of the Government was not stopped, and that the salaries of the Government officers were paid up to date. But this was a simple evasion of the real point at issue. Mr. Dobson repeated that the credit of the Government at the bank had been stopped, although arrangements might have been made for its renewal within the last few days, probably by the payment of some further sums to their credit.

THE SUBMARINE CABLE.—On Wednesday last, the late Colonial Secretary laid on the table of the Legislative Council a correspondence with Captain Gilmore on the subject of the submarine cable, and on Friday he stated that Captain Gilmore had been appointed agent to see to the restoration of this cable in conformity with a resolution passed by both Houses of Parliament last session, and that he would proceed to England in that capacity in the course of the next month. Under these circumstances, it would be satisfactory to the public to know what instructions have been given to Captain Gilmore on the subject, so that they may see whether the old points of submergence and landing are to be depended upon, or whether fresh ones are not rather to be chosen. We have been at some pains ourselves to point out how preferable a line from Circular Head to Cape Shanck would be to the one formerly adopted from Port Dalrymple to Cape Otway, and we cannot help thinking that Captain Gilmore's attention should be called to this officially, if that has not already been the case. It would be a great saving of expense, and a great lessening of risk, to adopt the Circular Head and Cape Shanck line. And, as has already been fully pointed out, all messages then landed at Circular Head, or dispatched thither, would pass through one of the most fertile portions of the colony, and would lead to the formation of telegraphic stations in different parts of the district. The line would, moreover, then run along the railway line from Port Frederick to Launceston, and thus form one of its appropriate and necessary adjuncts. As there is now, we hope, some chance of a restoration of the cable, it should be accomplished in the best possible way.—*H. T. Mercury*, November 27.

FINDING A SWARM OF BEES.—The *Examiner* of the 24th says:—A well known resident of Launceston found himself in a rather unpleasant dilemma yesterday. A swarm of bees had settled in a hive in the garden of a neighbour. He obtained leave to move them from thence to his own ground. They were subsequently claimed by a person, who alleged that the swarm had parted from a hive in her garden. Feeling in doubt about the matter, Mr. * * * consulted a legal friend, and was informed that the law provides that persons finding property and not handing it over to the police within twenty-four hours are liable to a penalty. On learning this the lucky finder of the bees was so anxious to get rid of them as he would have been had they all stung him.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

By way of Melbourne, we have Adelaide papers to the 27th ultimo.

The *Telegraph* states that the Government purpose making a considerable reduction in the Survey department next year. The original estimates for 1867 provided for 15 surveyors and 100 labourers, but the amended estimate for the department, which passed in the Assembly on Tuesday, reduces the number of surveyors to 10 and the labourers to 55. The Government justify this reduction by the statement that the quantity of land surveyed is in excess of the present or future probable demand. The Commissioner of Crown Lands, in speaking to the subject, said that there were now opened to purchasers, having passed the hammer, 121,491 acres; the probable quantity which will pass the hammer by the 31st December he estimated at 30,000 acres, and the reserves surveyed, but not yet gazetted for sale, at 250,000 acres. He also said it was proposed to survey, during 1867, 347,000 acres, the estimated sale out of which would be 200,000, leaving a surplus at the end of 1867 of 548,000 acres available for sale either by private or public purchase.

The *S. A. Register* mentions that the cost of sorting the letters on board the branch mail steamer, between King George's Sound and Adelaide, was £17 16s., which included the purchase of baskets, &c., which will be available for further use. For a first experiment the success was very encouraging. The system is adopted with perfect success on board the mail steamers running between Sydney and New Zealand; and we understand that the arrangements are facilitated by the use of a "post-office," which is placed upon the deck. The Government, we believe, have communicated with the manager of the A. S. N. Company, at Sydney, with a view to having a similar convenience upon the branch steamer engaged in the South Australian mail service.

The same paper of the 24th reports that the news from the northern territory is very deplorable, owing to the continued absence of rain. From various letters which we have received from Lake Hope, Manuwalkeninie, Umberatana, Arkaba, Angorigina, Baratta, Mount Deception, and other stations, we learn that no rain has fallen for a long period, and that the feed remaining on some of the runs which benefited by the rainfalls in January last is fast drying up, while many of the runs not so favoured have no feed at all. The effects of the drought are assuming a more alarming aspect than ever, from the fact that the waters on which travelling sheep can alone subsist, and which have hitherto withstood the drought, are fast drying up, and this, added to the misfortunes of the settlers who have no feed on their runs, and who are compelled to remove their flocks elsewhere to keep them alive, is a serious aggravation of their previous losses. An intelligent squatter, writing from Angorigina on the 16th November, says:—"The waters in the North are failing very fast, and people travelling with stock are running a great risk. If the waters get any worse, the consequences will be serious."

On the same topic the *Advertiser* of 23rd ultimo says:—The Government have engaged a vessel to bring back the party now at Escape Cliffs, and they have advertised for tenders to survey 300,000 acres of land on the Northern east. Many people say that the terms and conditions of tender are such as no sane man can comply with, and that the Government are pursuing this course on purpose to vindicate their own original opposition to the measure, and with a view to force the colony, after spending more money, to refund to purchasers, as recently proposed. We have no sympathy with these aspersions, and are sure that the Government could be no parties to such a base trick. But at the same time, we may fairly ask whether the Government are interposing needless difficulties in the way of would-be contracters. The tenderers are required to give approved security to the amount of £10,000 for the due fulfilment of the contract; and this, whether they are sent out by the Government, or go out at their own expense. We certainly think that if tenderers find their own men, their own instruments, their own ship, their own provisions; if, in a word, they are willing to equip an expedition at their own charges, and on their own responsibility, they give quite security enough in the immense outlay necessarily incurred, without being required to provide bondsmen in £10,000 more. No men who were not determined to do everything that could be done, and no men who were destitute of the requisite qualification, would ever dream of fitting out such an expedition at private cost; and to ask them for security in addition is something like an insult, though, of course, it was not ostensively intended.

Adverting to the proposed construction of an iron road to the Murray, the *Register* of 23rd ultimo observes:—It may be remembered that, in 1862, a select committee recommended the making of a tramway to the Murray, and that a bill was introduced into the Assembly, but did not become law, for the raising of £80,000, to be devoted to this work. The scheme is now revived. A petition signed by 1653 residents in the Northern districts has been presented to the Assembly, showing that an iron road to the North-west Bend would do much towards securing the Riverine trade to Adelaide. It sets forth that the distance between the terminus of the Northern Railway and the River Murray is only about forty miles, and that an easy line of road has been surveyed and cleared between these two points, being entirely free from engineering difficulties, and almost perfectly level: and that such route affords the most desirable line of communication between the metropolis, Port Adelaide, and the River Murray; also, that in the event of such iron road being constructed, it would pass through a large extent of arable land, the property of the Crown, the value of which would thereby be considerably increased, and which would be eagerly taken up by farmers, who are this would have settled in those fertile localities but for the absence of adequate means of transport to convey their produce to market and receive supplies in return. It is further stated that, even under the present disadvantageous circumstances, the Murray trade is sufficiently large to warrant the assumption that with increased facilities a trade of very great extent might be ensured, affording a market for the surplus cereals and the merchandise of South Australia, and which, by means of the large quantities of wool, hides, &c., that would be sent down by the settlers in New South Wales and the other portions of the Riverine district, would considerably enlarge the shipping business at Port Adelaide, and add greatly to the commercial prosperity of the colony. The estimated cost of this line in 1862 was about £2300 per mile, and the petitioners now state that it can be made at about the same rate as a macadamised road.

CHILI.

By way of Auckland (N.Z.) we have dates from Valparaiso to the 16th of September.

The rains had been copious, and an abundant harvest was expected.

A railway was about to be commenced to connect the City of Concepcion with the seaport of Talcahuano, which would greatly facilitate the carriage of cereals from the southern agricultural districts of Chili to the sea coast.

The war had not been renewed, but vigorous preparations were going on to resist an attack, should the Spanish fleet again appear off the coast.

The *Mercurio del Vapor* says:—

We have no reason to believe that we are going to enter upon a campaign, neither have we any knowledge of preparations for peace. As to the uncertainty caused a fortnight ago by the change of Ministry at Madrid, public opinion has unanimously agreed that it is impossible to form any scheme of policy upon the intentions of the Spanish Government, as set forth in the Ministerial Press of Madrid and its organ at Paris, the *Patrie*.

The contradictory news which have reached us since the fall of O'Donnell are certainly not very fit to tranquillise the public mind. If the Narvaez Cabinet be inclined for peace; if maritime preparations are suspended; if pacific desires and intentions have been communicated to the English Government, how shall we explain the presence at St. Thomas of the frigate Navas de Tolosa, the Numancia, and several vessels of minor calibre? Works of defence are being actively pushed forward, the casting of cannon and the operations belonging to the body of military engineers have received a vigorous impulse. The ships of the allied squadron have been repaired, and those which have been recently purchased by Chili are being equipped.

If, as regards the elements necessary for carrying on war, our position has improved considerably, we cannot say the same for our finances. After the arrangement of the internal loss of four million and a half dollars, the Government has received advice of new engagements contracted abroad by the Chilian agents, which amount to a million of dollars. How are these new obligations to be met without prejudice to any of the customary needs, and without pinning the war budget? To think at present of fresh loans either at home or abroad, is to give too much rein to the imagination. Loans can only be obtained by a country at war under onerous conditions, as proved, if the position required proof at all, by the example of those which Chili had just contracted. There remains then no other course open but the sale of some of the State property, the imposition of fresh taxes, or reform of those we have already. The second plan is the one which has been adopted, and Congress has been busy in the discussion of a new law of patents, another of stamps, and a third relative to the Customs duties.

It is perhaps known that our Custom-house regulations allowed a term of six months for the payment of the import duties. By the law which has just been promulgated, these duties will have to be paid immediately on dispatch of the goods from the bonded stores.

To judge by the absence of any complaints, this change has not been ill viewed by the commercial interest. The adoption of this measure has been simultaneous with the publication of the ideas of Government as regards the alliance. Would not this be, it has been said, the fitting moment to give uniformity to the Custom-house legislation of the allied republics? If at present it is not possible to suppress the duties on imports, the reciprocal exemption of duties for the national products of the four republics can be, at least, had in view. But to this are opposed the international treaties we have celebrated with the nations of Europe, who could thereupon claim this exemption for their commerce.

Considering the exigencies of public opinion in this respect, it could not be wonderful that on the expiration of those agreements there would be no thought of renewing them. None of them is based upon a just reciprocity, and abundant scope and opportunity is afforded for diplomatic squabbles. Was it not the diplomatic agent of England who expressed his alarm on account of the measures adopted by our Government with regard to the Spaniards resident here?

Notwithstanding the state of war and the sacrifices entailed by it, Chili still advances in the direction of useful enterprise. To the continuation of the Southern Railway we shall soon add a new line destined to unite the city of Conception with the port of Talcahuano. This line will be of supreme importance since it will facilitate the carriage of

BODALLA CHEESE.—A stock of this superior Cheese always on hand. W. HOLME DAVIS, Sole Agent, Baltic Wharf.

HARTLEY KEROSENE OIL and PARAFFINE CO. (limited).—Depot, 477, George-street.—Price of the Star Brand, four shillings a gallon, equal to the best imported. Wholesale dealers and country storekeepers supplied with the above either in cases or hogsheads.
R. NOTT, Agent.

KEROSENE OIL.—The best American, Dolphin brand, will be always on hand as heretofore. 170, Pitt-st.

KEROSENE OIL, superior to Cozzens', by the case, 4s. per gallon net cash WALTER RENNY, 170, Pitt-st.

PAINTERS' Copper-bound BRUSHES, all sizes; also, Copper-bound Sash Tools. Royal Blue House.

ROYAL BLUE HOUSE, 170, Pitt-street.—PAPER-HANGINGS, of the latest and most elegant designs, selected by Mr. Renny, in London, Paris, &c. Just landed ex Flechero, 88 bales and cases; 14 ditto ex Strathdon; 17 ditto ex Longwood, from 3½d to 10s per roll.
Paperhangers' canvass, 4½d per yard, by the bolt.
Gilt mouldings, in great variety, from 2d per foot.
Diaphanie subject imitation stained glass, for church windows, in great variety.
Boiled, raw, colza, kerosene, and other oils; white lead, turpentine, varnishes, gold leaf, dry colours, &c., at the lowest possible prices, at
WALTER RENNY'S, Royal Blue House, 170, Pitt-street, Sydney.

PLASTER OF PARIS, Plaster of Paris.—100 barrels, new shipment ex Dundonald. Pegg Harper's celebrated Derby, quality guaranteed. W. CARY, Railway Bridge Stores, George-street South.

PRIME CEDAR BOARDS, 1¼-inch by 9 inch, 2½d per foot. HENRY FISHER and SON, Macquarie-place.

CEDAR BOARDS, two feet wide, 4d per foot. HENRY FISHER and SON, 8, Macquarie-place.

SLATES, best blue Bangor, all sizes, and in lots to suit purchasers: 20 x 10, £11 11s; 18 x 10, £9 10s per 1000.
WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD.

FOR SALE, ex Saltara, ASH (Maiden) and CHESTNUT—1, 1¼, 1½, and 2 inches; quality first-class.
JONES,
34, Alma-street, Old Newtown Road.

400,000 FEET Baltic Flooring, Oregon, and clear Pine. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

500,000 FEET Colonial Hardwood, Cedar Shingles. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

GALVANIZED IRON, 6 feet 28 gauge, a cheap and light roof. GOODLET and SMITH, 483, George-st.

500,000 Ft. Baltic, American, and Colonial Timber. GOODLET and SMITH, 483, Geo.-st.

CHIMNEY Pots, Drain Pipes, Closet-pans, Garden-edge Tiles, &c., at reduced prices. GOODLET and SMITH.

600,000 FEET Colonial Hardwood Shingles, Cedar. W. JOLLY and CO.

300,000 FEET Baltic, Oregon, Clear Pine. W. JOLLY and CO., Bathurst-street.

IRONBARK Girders, Dray Shafts, Spokes, Felloes, Posts, Rails, and Palings. W. JOLLY and CO.

BRIGHTON, MANLY BEACH.—For private SALE, the Furniture, Stock-in-Trade, Lease, Licenses, &c., of the PIER HOTEL. It is parted with by Mr. Charles Lawrence, the present proprietor, in consequence of severe domestic affliction. A competent man with a moderate capital will be liberally dealt with, and will find this an excellent opportunity of realising a handsome income. The furniture is all new, and the house is in thorough repair. Apply to Messrs. BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB, 239, George-street.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.—Furniture, Plate, and Effects of a full furnished house, very recherche, the property of a gentleman relinquishing housekeeping. For particulars apply to JOHN G. COHEN, Bank Auction Rooms.

FOR SALE, ten miles out of Sydney, a FARM, containing 100 acres, 16 acres of which is cleared and divided into three paddocks, with improvements. Title unquestionable. D. MAHONY, 579, Brickfield-hill.

FOR SALE, at £10 per foot, LAND on the South Head Road
Also, 3 HOUSES in Gordon-street, Woolloomooloo
Also, 3 Houses in Palmer-street, Woolloomooloo, always let to good tenants.
Apply to W. M. CLARKE, No. 3, Wentworth-place.

FOR SALE, by PRIVATE CONTRACT, all that piece or parcel of LAND, situate at Bungonia, in the county of Argyle, containing about 300 acres, bounded on the north by purchased land, being a line west, 40 chains, commencing at Bungonia Creek; on the west, by a line south, 103 chains, to Bungonia Creek; and on the south-east, by that creek which separates it from Mr. Futter's purchase.
A good DWELLING-HOUSE, with suitable out-buildings, are erected thereon, with well fenced paddocks. It adjoins the township of Bungonia, and is known as Shell's Farm, now occupied by Thomas Clarke, as tenant.
To treat, and for further particulars, apply to Mr. JOHN SMITH, Solicitor, O'Connell-street, Sydney.

FOR SALE, by the undersigned, delivered on the Flinders, or Gulf of Carpentaria, 6000 aged EWES, in splendid condition, to lamb in March.
PARBURY, BROTHERS, Spring-street.

STORE CATTLE.—For SALE, by the undersigned, on the Clarence River, N. S. W.
800 bullocks, 2 to 5 years
300 cows, 2 to 6 ditto.
PARBURY, BROTHERS.

BREEDING SHEEP for SALE.—12,000 maiden ewes, Darling Downs
10,000 ewes, 4 and 5 years, ditto ditto
30,000 ditto, maidens to full-mouthed, on the Dawson.
HENRY BEIT, 5, Wynyard-street.

STORE CATTLE for SALE.—5500 bullocks, on the Clarence
2500 cows, ditto ditto
2000 equal sexes, on the Balonne
2000 ditto, on the Burnett.
HENRY BEIT, 5, Wynyard-street.

STORE SHEEP.—40,000 store wethers, on Darling Downs, delivered after shearing
30,000 store wethers, on the Dawson,
For SALE, by HENRY BEIT, 5, Wynyard-street.

2000 VERY Superior Store BULLOCKS, Clarence
1000 highly-bred Cows, Richmond
1000 good store Bullocks, New England
2000 Mixed Cattle, ditto
Various lots on the M'Intyre, Balonne, and Darling Downs.
P. N. TREBECK, 60, Margaret-street.

HORSES, BUGGIES, DOGCARTS, SALE or Hire. GIBSON'S Repository, opp. School of Arts, Pitt-st.

SADDLERY and Harness, new and second-hand, the cheapest in Sydney. GIBSON'S, op. School of Arts.

SALES BY AUCTION.

No. 66-105. Town Clerk's Office,
Sydney, 23rd November, 1866.

SALE OF LEASES OF CORPORATION PROPERTIES FOR 1867.—The Tolls and Dues arising from the undermentioned Corporation properties for the year 1867 will be disposed of by public auction, by the City Auctioneer, at the George-street Markets, on TUESDAY, the 11th day of December, at 12 o'clock noon, viz.:—
GEORGE-STREET MARKETS, exclusive of shop and stall rents, packing dues, and dues from shops in York-street.
HAY, CORN, and CATTLE MARKET, exclusive of Market House.
WATER FOUNTAINS at the Circular Quay and Lime-street.
Conditions of sale, and every information connected with these properties, may be obtained at this Office, and from the City Auctioneer, Mr. PAYTEN, Pitt-street.
CHARLES H. WOOLCOTT, Town Clerk.

THURSDAY'S General Sale.

MARTYN and CO. will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Prime fat lambs
Saddle and harness horses, vehicles, harness, saddlery, &c.

Prime Fat Lambs.

MARTYN and CO. will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at a quarter-past 11 o'clock,
A lot of prime fat lambs.

Upstanding Colts and Fillies, from the Crookwell.

MARTYN and CO. are instructed by Mr. W. Stephenson to sell by auction, at the Camperdown Sale Yards, THIS DAY and FRIDAY next, at 2 o'clock,
A large draught of strong upstanding broken and unbroken stock, adapted to all purposes.

Light Phaeton and Plated Harness.

MARTYN and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, on TUESDAY next, at 12 o'clock,
A light phaeton, made by W. Vial, of best material and workmanship; also, a set of plated harness.
☞ Sold on account of owner leaving Sydney.

Powerful Colts and Brood Mares.

From the noted AT, and other well-known studs.

MARTYN and CO. are instructed by J. F. Gray, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Camperdown Sale Yards, on MONDAY and TUESDAY next, at 2 o'clock,
60 head first-class broken and unbroken horses, selected from the noted AT and other studs.

Superior Heavy Draught Horses and Colts.

MARTYN and CO. are instructed by Mr. M'Namara to sell by auction, at the Camperdown Sale Yards, on WEDNESDAY next, at 2 o'clock.
A draft of powerful young horses, all broken in or handled, in good condition, and a very superior lot.

Prime Fat Sheep.

BURT and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, TO-MORROW, Friday, at 12 o'clock,
500 very prime fat wedders.

Draught Colts.

At the Camperdown Yards, on TUESDAY, 11th instant.

BURT and CO. are instructed by Mr. G. Gardner to sell by auction, at the above Yards, at 2 o'clock,
50 head of young horses, amongst which are some heavy draught colts, broken to harness.

Superior Horses.

From the Meadows, Illawarra.

BURT and CO. are instructed by E. Weston, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, on FRIDAY next, at 11 o'clock,
Pair of grey buggy ponies, thoroughly broken to ride and drive
Pair of roan ditto, a good match
Several stylish hackneys and journey horses.
At Camperdown Yards, same day, at 2 o'clock,
20 head, in fine condition, comprising well-bred hacks and heavy draught mares.

MR. S. WOOLLER will sell by auction, at his Horse Repository, Pitt-street, opposite Tattersall's Hotel, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
A pair of horses, waggon, and harness, complete
6 heavy cart horses, with drays and harness
Horses and spring-carts, dogcarts, waggons, &c.

MR. WOOLLER will sell by public auction, on the premises of T. Murphy, coachmaker, Glebe, THIS DAY, 6th, at 2 o'clock,
One new four-wheel car.

Butchers. Butchers. Butchers.

MR. PITT has received instructions from Mr. John Crowley to sell, at his Yards, at Mr. John Fullagar's, THIS DAY, the 6th instant, at 11 o'clock,
200 head of prime fat cattle, in lots to suit purchasers.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from John M'Donald, Esq., to sell by auction, THIS DAY, the 6th instant, at his Yards, at Fullagar's, at 11 o'clock,
100 head of really prime fat bullocks, in lots.

G. M. PITT has received instructions to sell by auction, THIS DAY the 6th instant, at his New Smithfield Yards, Annandale, at 3 o'clock,
100 head of really prime fat bullocks, in lots; represented to average 800 lbs., from the noted Goangra station of R. W. Cox, Esq.

Butchers. Butchers. Butchers.

MR. W. FULLAGAR has received instructions from John C. Bagot, Esq., to sell, at his Yards, Western Road, on MONDAY next, 10th December, at 11 o'clock,
160 head of prime fat cattle, in lots to suit purchasers.

Produce Sale. Produce Sale.

HARRISON and JONES will sell, at Flood's Blackwall Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, 6th December, at half-past 11,
144 Bales wool
Sheepskins
Hides.
Terms, cash.

Fat Cattle. Fat Cattle.

At Victoria Yards, Petersham, on THURSDAY.

HARRISON and JONES are instructed by Messrs. Cornish and Hay to sell by auction, THIS DAY, 6th December, at half-past 2 o'clock sharp,
198 head of prime fat cattle.
N.B.—These cattle are from the celebrated herds of J. C. Lloyd, Esq., Burburgate, of the LL brand.

Horses, Horses.
From the South Country.

At the Camperdown Sale Yards, on TUESDAY, the 11th instant, at half-past 2 o'clock.

THOMAS DAWSON has received instructions from Michael Hughes, Esq., to sell by auction, as above,
30 head of first-class horses
All broken to saddle and harness.
Terms, cash.

Railway Auction Produce Depot.

F. P. MEARES will sell by auction, at his Depot, George-street South, at 11 o'clock, sharp, THIS DAY,
A superior lot of milch cows and springers.
And at 12 o'clock sharp,
Fat calves, lambs, sheep, pigs, poultry, &c.
Terms, cash.

Prime Mess Beef
Beef Hams
Colonial Bacon
Pigs' Cheeks.

JAMES GRAHAM will sell by auction, at his Produce Stores, Circular Quay, on FRIDAY, 7th December, at half-past 10 o'clock,
25 sides prime bacon
20 beef hams
2 casks pigs' cheeks
20 barrels mess beef
150 tierces ditto.
The beef consists of several superior lots of Clarence River, Port Macquarie, and Sydney cure.
Terms, cash.

WEEKLY WOOL SALE.

MORT and CO. will sell by public auction, at the Chamber of Commerce, Sydney Exchange, THIS DAY, Thursday, the 6th December, at quarter-past 2 o'clock,
672 bales wool
Sheepskins.
Terms, cash.

And at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, on FRIDAY, the 7th December, at 11 o'clock,
Casks of tallow
Hides.
Terms, cash.

Weekly Produce Sale.

At the Chamber of Commerce, Exchange.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH will sell by public auction, at the Exchange, THIS DAY, at a quarter-past 2 o'clock,
174 bales wool
Sheepskins.
Terms, cash.

Weekly Wool Sale.

IRWIN and TURNER will sell by auction, at the Chamber of Commerce, THIS DAY, Thursday, 6th December, at half-past 2 o'clock,
500 bales wool
12,000 sheepskins.
Terms, cash.
☞ Also, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, on FRIDAY, 7th December, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Casks tallow
Hides, &c.
Terms, cash.

Weekly Wool Sale.

O. B. EBSWORTH will sell by public auction, at the Chamber of Commerce, THIS DAY, Thursday, December 6th, at a quarter past 2 o'clock precisely,
170 bales wool
500 sheepskins.
Terms, cash.
At his Produce Stores, Circular Quay, on FRIDAY, December 7th, at 11 o'clock,
30 casks tallow
100 hides
Cocoanut oil
Sperm oil.
Terms, cash.

H. R. REID sells WOOL, THIS DAY, at Chamber of Commerce, at 2.15.

Clothing, Firearms, and Jewellery.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. will sell by auction, at the Mart, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
New and second-hand clothing
Guns, pistols, revolvers
Watches, jewellery.
Terms, cash. No reserve.

TOLLS.

Mudbank and Cook's River Road.

Day of Sale, SATURDAY, 15th December.

F. E. RISHWORTH has received instructions from the trustees to sell by public auction, at the Tollbar, Waterloo, on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, 15th December, at half-past 2 o'clock precisely,
The lease for twelve months (from 1st January to 31st December, 1867) of the
Mudbank and Cook's River Road
TOLLBAR,
situated near Hinchcliffe's (late Hayes') woolwashing establishment, Botany Road.
Terms and conditions at sale.

On SATURDAY, December 8th, at half-past 10 o'clock.

At the Old Bank of Australasia.

Unreserved Sale by Auction.
By order of the Executors of a deceased gentleman.

BOOKS
FURNITURE
PIANOFORTE
DOUBLE GUN and CASE,
Also,
A Very superior Hooded BUGGY, to hold six. Also the Harness.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 239, George-street, on SATURDAY, The above.
Terms, cash.

Important Unreserved Auction Sale.

MONDAY, 10th December.

WINES
Brandies, Liqueurs, &c.
At the Australian Bond.

To Wine and Spirit Merchants, Hotelkeepers, Country Buyers, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at the Australian Bond, on MONDAY, 10th December, at 11 o'clock prompt,
Shipments of wines, champagne, claret, port, sherry, brandy, liqueurs, &c.,
Ex Lady Octavia, Sir William Wallace, Toftcombs, Nourmahal, &c., &c.
Particulars in future advertisements.

Large attractive Christmas Sale.

To close consignments before the end of the year.

5000 Packages
Provisions, Groceries, Fruits, and Oilmen's Stores, all new goods, from eminent London houses, ex late arrivals.

Day of Sale—TUESDAY, 11th December.

*** This will afford the Trade generally an eligible opportunity of sorting up their stocks for Christmas with really first-class goods.
Terms, liberal.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions from Messrs. Montefiore, Joseph, and Co., to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on TUESDAY, 11th December, at 11 o'clock,
To close accounts to the end of the year,
Large parcels of groceries, provisions, fruits, invoices of oilmen's stores, &c., embracing a great variety and excellent assortment, including upwards of 5000 packages, all new goods, the balances of consignments ex late arrivals.

Highly Attractive Sale.

To Drapers, Outfitters, Storekeepers, Brokers, Furniture Dealers, Coach Builders, Horse Dealers, and others.

On an early day.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE has been instructed by Mr. F. B. Wilmette, who is retiring from business, to sell by auction, on the Premises, 700, George-street, on an early day,
The entire stock-in-trade of
Drapery, slops, hosiery, haberdashery, &c.
Glasscases, stands, and fixtures; also,
Household furniture and effects
Horse, dogcart, albert phaeton
Harness, saddles, bridles, &c., &c.

☞ To parties on the look-out for land.
Township of New Sheffield, Fitzroy Iron Mines.
Three allotments of land, directly opposite new Railway Station.
Title under Torrens's Act.
Particulars in future issue.

FRIDAY, December 7th.

In the Assigned Estate of John Brady, Grocer, &c., 570, George-street, opposite the Cathedral.

By order of the Trustees.

Stock-in-trade of Groceries, Oilmen's Stores, Teas, Sugars, &c.
Fixtures, Fittings, and Trade Utensils
Scales and Weights, Avery's Weighing Machine, Fireproof Iron Safe, Gas Fittings, Office Furniture, Horse, Cart and Harness, &c.

MESSRS. CHANDLER and CO. have been favoured with instructions from the Assignees in the above estate to sell by auction, on the premises, George-street, opposite the Cathedral,
The stock-in-trade, fixtures, trade utensils, horse, cart, harness, &c.
Terms, cash.

Unredeemed Pledges.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed by Mr. Baker, pawnbroker, South Head Road, to sell by auction, on TUESDAY, 11th December, at his Mart, Park-street.
The whole of the unredeemed pledges specified as under, and pawned on the undermentioned dates:—
1866.
April—1st, 6 silk handkerchiefs, gold guard; 5th, gold watch, 3 pieces linen, mantle, and pair drops, 4 dish covers; silk dress piece, silver gilt watch, coat, vest, and trousers; 8th, quilt and linen; 10th, dress piece, &c., 6 pair kid uppers; 11th, jacket and coat; 12th, trousers and vest; 15th, coat and vest, gold chain, silver hunting lever watch, Dixon, London, 20817; 16th, silver watch and albert; 17th, shawl, dress, and linen; 19th, silk dress; 20th, leather bag and contents; 21st, coat, vest, trousers, and shawl, silver verge watch; 23rd, linen, dress, &c., trousers and coat.
May—1st, coat and poncho; 2nd, silver verge watch, dresses, &c; 3rd, 2 blankets, dress, &c., plaid skirt and shawl; 5th, trousers and linen, shawl and mantle; 7th, child's frocks; 8th, merino dress piece; 9th, silver lever watch 161819; 14th, silk dress; 17th, trousers and vest, silver hunting lever watch 7460, coat, vest, and trousers; 20th, shawl and frock, ring; 23rd, velvet mantle; 24th, linen, vest, &c.; 26th, gold geneva lever watch 23585, cloak and shawl, milk jug and sugar basin, shawl and frock; 27th, silk dress piece, gold chain, locket, &c., baby linen; 29th, silver geneva watch and gold guard, coat, vest, trousers, and frock.
June—1st, boots and trousers, shawl and dress; 2nd, silk jacket and ring; 4th, coat and mantle; 5th, coat and vest; 6th, black silk dress, silk skirt; 8th, trousers and coat, silver hunting lever watch 1208, Dent, London, chain, 2 lockets, and coin, double gun; 9th, check shawl, check mantle; 15th, gold lever watch and chain, silk mantle; 16th, trousers and ring, gold albert, clock, telescope; 17th, 1 pair trousers and ring, frocks, boots, &c.; 21st, coat, clock; 22nd, sheets, robe, and flannel; 24th, 5 books, shawl and frocks; 26th, ring and locket, shawl, parasol, &c.; 29th, linen dress, &c.; 30th, hat, coat, and trousers, baby linen, quilt.
July—2nd, coat and trousers, quilt and linen; 5th, mantle and linen, baby gowns; 9th, gold geneva watch and guard, mantle and shawl, poncho; 11th, gold guard, 3 baby's frocks; 14th, 6 books and box, skirt, sheet, &c., 6 dress pieces, albert and ring, gold brooch, silver lever watch, silver geneva watch, jacket, &c., gun; 16th, double gun, gold watch and albert, dress, &c., linen, &c., parasol, skirt, &c., silver-plated watch, cornet; 18th, trousers and vest, marsella quilt, shawl; 22nd, gold watch; 23rd, gold chain, linen, &c., crape shawl; 24th, watch and ring, dress and remnant; 28th, gold pencil case, gold ring, quilt; 30th, ring and brooch, flannel; 31st, boy's trousers, &c., gold guard, 2 pairs trousers, &c., silk skirt, baby's basket and robes; 30th, pieces linen, 4 flannel petticoats.
August—1st, frocks, linen, &c., silver geneva watch, linen and curtains; 3rd, gold guard; 4th, linen and earrings, quilt and linen; 6th, linen, clock; 7th, gent's ring, 2 shirts and petticoat, shawl and dress; 9th, pair earrings, gold brooch; 13th, 10 bead planes, &c., saw, silk dress, dresses, linen, &c., dress, shawl, &c., quilt and shawl; 15th, dress, shawl, &c.; 16th, white silk, single gun, coat; 19th, dress and child's dress; 20th, sheets and linen, silver geneva watch, silver dessert spoon, frock, shirt, &c; 21st, 2 pairs candlesticks; 22nd, trousers, blanket, &c., 12 tea spoons, meerschaum pipe and alpaca; 23rd, scent box, chain, brooch, &c., 2 rings; 24th, silver verge watch, check shawl, hair mattress; 26th, locket and earrings; 27th, silver verge watch; 28th, skirt and shawl, boy's trousers, &c.; 30th, gold geneva watch, gold guard, &c., gold watch 4935; 31st, shawl, &c., 2 boy's coats.
Also 750 pledges of 5s and under.
Terms, cash.

Summer Dress Goods, Manchester Goods, Clothing, &c., &c., now landing ex Colonial Empire and Nourmahal.

THIS DAY, 6th.
FRIDAY, 7th,
At 11 o'clock each day.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above days,
Several consignments of fresh summer goods, now landing.
Fancy delaines
Check mohairs
Striped ditto
White and drab stays
Longclaths
Croydons
Flannels
Rough hollands
Striped alpacas
36 and 72-inch greys
Scarlet flannels
White alpacas
Cotton hose
Lappet hocks
Black alpaca sacs
Fancy tweed trousers
Fancy tweed vests
Black cloth ditto
Gambroon trousers
B. and Y. fancy doe
Fancy crimean shirts
Melton cloth ditto, &c.
Terms at sale.

OILMEN'S STORES.

To Storekeepers, Grocers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, 6th December, at 11,
An invoice of oilmen's stores, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Glazed Sashes.

To Timber Merchants, Builders, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, 6th instant, at 11,
10 bundles, each 10 pairs, window sashes, 8 x 10
10 ditto, ditto ditto ditto, 10 x 12.
Terms at sale.

Burton's Horse Nails.

THIS DAY.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, December 6th, 6th, 1866, at 11 o'clock precisely,
50 kegs horse nails, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12 lbs.
Lots to suit purchasers.
Terms at sale.

Bristol's Sarsaparilla.

THIS DAY.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, December, 6th, 1866, at 11 o'clock precisely,
5 cases Bristol's sarsaparilla.
Terms at sale.

Earthenware, Glassware.

FRIDAY, December 7th, 1866.

To Earthenware Dealers and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on FRIDAY, December 7th, 1866, at 11 o'clock precisely,
20 packages earthenware, assorted, and glassware.
Terms at sale.

Fine Barque FANNY NICHOLSON.

One-third Share.
Well known in the Colonial Trade.
For Unreserved Sale, to the highest bidder.

MR. R. F. STUBBS has received instructions to sell by auction, at the Rooms, on MONDAY, December 10th, at 11 o'clock,
One-third share of the barque FANNY NICHOLSON, of 285 tons register, built at Hartlepool in 1855, thoroughly copper-fastened throughout; well found in ground tackle, sails, stores, &c.
Her dimensions are—
Length, 117 feet
Beam, 25 feet 5 inches
Depth of hold, 14 feet 7 inches.
This vessel is of a superior character, as will be borne out by gentlemen interested in the trade of this and other ports; and only requires an inspection to confirm the high estimation which is entertained by those who know what she is.
The Fanny Nicholson is lying off the Gas Works.
A complete inventory, with terms and full particulars, at sale.

A Four-roomed Brick-built House,
in East-street, near Hill-street, off Brisbane-street, Sheriff's Gardens.

T. W. BOWDEN will sell by auction, on THIS DAY, the 6th December, at the Land Sale Rooms, 154, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock,
A dwelling-house, nearly new, built of brick, containing four rooms, situated as above described, next house to Mr. O'Brien's grocery store. A balcony in front, verandah at back; side and front entrance, water laid on; tenanted by Mrs. M'Laughlin.
Title, freehold. Terms at sale.

ONE ACRE ONE ROOD AND FIFTEEN PERCHES OF LAND, CENTRALLY SITUATED IN THE TOWN OF PARRAMATTA.

IN THE ESTATE OF THE LATE MR. F. OAKES.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEES.

T. W. BOWDEN is instructed to sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, 154, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, the 6th of December, at 11 o'clock,
A large block of land, subdivided into three parts, situated in Phillip-street, Parramatta, immediately opposite the residence of Mr. Lee, between George and Smith streets, bounded on the south, 212 feet, by premises belonging to and occupied by Dr. Pringle and other parties; on the west by the garden attached to the Red Cow Inn, 184 feet; north by Phillip-street, 136 feet; and on the east by a line bearing north, 180 feet.
The whole is enclosed by a paling fence.
Title, freehold, and satisfactory.
Terms at sale.

FARM AND SMALL ORCHARD.

CAMPBELL-HILL, LIVERPOOL ROAD.
About 15 miles from Sydney, and 3 miles from the Fairfield Station.

T. W. BOWDEN is instructed by the proprietor to sell by auction, THIS DAY the 6th December, at 11 o'clock.
Lot 1.—Farm No. 8 of block No. 3 of the Campbell-hill Estate, containing 10 acres and 32 perches, bounded on the south by the main road to Liverpool.
Lot 2.—Farm No. 5 of block 4, containing 15 acres and 2 roods, adjoining the lot above mentioned, having also a frontage to the main road from Sydney to Liverpool.
Both of these farms have some improvements upon them, the half of each being enclosed with a three-rail fence, but the frontage to the road is a paling fence.
On Lot 1 is a slab house, with outbuildings or sheds; about one-third of it has been cleared, and planted as an orchard, with orange, apple, pear, and other trees.
Lot 2 has also been improved in the same way.
Mr. J. W. Smith, the present tenant, will show the property to all inquirers.

TEN ALLOTMENTS, PARRAMATTA SOUTH, PARTS OF THE OLD RACECOURSE.

T. W. BOWDEN is instructed by the Executors of the late Mr. Francis Oakes to sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, 154, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, December 6th, at 11 o'clock,
The following freehold allotments, Parramatta South, being portions of Mr. Kerr's subdivision of the old Racecourse, near to the junction of the Western and Southern Railway lines.
Lots 16, 17, 18, 19, and 20 in block 5, having a frontage of 279 feet 6 inches to Railway-street.
Lots 22, 23, and 24 of block 5, each having a frontage of 50 feet to Railway-street.
Lots 54 and 55 of block 5, each having a frontage of 50 feet to Railway-street.
☞ Plans of the above may be seen at the Auction Rooms, Pitt-street, and at the offices of Mr. J. E. BOWDEN, Solicitor, Church-street, Parramatta.
Titles satisfactory.

IN THE ESTATE OF MR. HERBERT CROFT.

T. W. BOWDEN is instructed by R. H. Sempill, Esq., official assignee, to sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, 154, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, the 6th of December, at half-past 11 o'clock prompt,
A farm containing 52 acres, granted to one George Onslow, on Williams Creek, parish of Holdsworthy, beyond Liverpool, bounded on the north by a line 10 chains south of the southern boundary of John Lucas's 150 acres, and bearing east 28 chains; commencing on Williams Creek, and bounded on the west by that creek.
A small stone cottage has been built on the farm and other improvements made.

In the Estate the Rev. J. Aitken.

T. W. BOWDEN is instructed by the Official Assignee, R. H. Sempill, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, 154, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, the 6th of December, at half-past 11 o'clock prompt,
Two choice building sites on the South Head Road, at the corner of Wallis and Wallis streets, Upper Paddington, being lots 2 and 3 in block F, of Scott and Wallis's subdivision of their freehold property. The frontage to the Upper South Head Road is 80 feet; the same to Wallis-street, and 68 feet to Moncur-street. They are bounded on the west by land belonging to J. Trickett, Esq.
Also 2 allotments, being 5 and 6 of block C of the same estate, situated a little to the eastward of the lots above mentioned, each having 33 feet to Wallis-street and the South Head Road, by a depth of 66 feet. These are enclosed with a two-rail fence.
Twenty acres of land at Cook's River, beyond the dam.
Half an acre at St. Leonards.
Two and a half acres at Bulgowlah Village, near Manly Beach.
Ten acres of land at Ryde, near to the Lane Cove River, planted as an orchard, opposite Mr. Allen's farm, a little beyond Mrs. Watt's, adjoining Mr. Mulchy's, and bounded also by the common.
☞ Plans on view at the rooms.

A BRICK-BUILT HOUSE, IN JUNCTION-STREET, BEING A CONTINUATION OF BRISBANE-STREET.

T. W. BOWDEN will sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, 154, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, the 6th of December, at 11 o'clock,
A newly erected house, containing five rooms, at the corner of Junction-street and Boucher-lane; with side and back entrances. The house is built of brick, the roof slated; kitchen attached; water laid on. Premises well built and neatly finished. Occupied by the proprietor, who has been offered eighteen shillings per week as rent.
FREEHOLD TITLE.
Terms at sale.

Commissariat Sale.

T. W. BOWDEN will sell by auction, at the Commissariat Stores, Lower George-street, on FRIDAY, the 7th December, at 10 o'clock, on account of the Accountant-General of her Majesty's Navy,
Biscuit dust, casks, rags, hoops, beds, blankets, black silk handkerchiefs, sails, rope, hammocks, chain cable, &c., &c.
Afterwards, at the Military Stores adjoining,
Barrels, staves, boxes, cases clothing, traversing platforms, gun carriages, iron trucks, flanges and wheels.
At the Colonial Stores (same yard),
Unserviceable clothing, white cloth, old iron, drays, and sundries.
Immediately after the sale of the above,
A number of condemned boats will be sold, at the Government boats' shed, north-east end of the Circular Wharf.
Terms, cash.

Two Days' Sale of
THE EXTENSIVE STOCK OF IRONMONGERY, IN THE ESTATE OF Mr. ROBERT IREDALE.
BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEES.

On MONDAY, the 10th, and TUESDAY, the 11th December,
Commencing at 11 o'clock prompt.

T. W. BOWDEN is favoured with instructions from the trustees to sell by auction, on the premises known as R. Iredale and Company's, in George-street, nearly opposite the Cathedral,
A portion of the extensive stock of ironmongery, to include all the articles in the shop as assorted for the retail trade, with so much of the stock known as furnishing ironmongery as can be sold in the time fixed, deliveries of which will commence on Wednesday, so that preparations may be at once made for a second sale to occupy two other days, and so on until all is disposed of.
☞ Catalogues will be prepared for each sale. The first will be ready on Thursday.
Terms at sale.

STERLING CITY INVESTMENT.

CUMBERLAND-STREET.

FOUR DWELLING-HOUSES, Nos. 167, 169, 171, and 173, CUMBERLAND-STREET, on the west side, adjoining the shop and dwelling-house of Messrs. R. and S. Watson, corner of Essex-street.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 10th December, at 11 o'clock,
ALL THAT BLOCK of LAND, situate on the WEST SIDE of CUMBERLAND-STREET, having 62 FEET 6 INCHES FRONTAGE, and bounded on the SOUTH by WATSON'S PROPERTY, and on the NORTH by property belonging to Mr. LONG, and upon which are erected FOUR WELL-FINISHED SUBSTANTIAL TWO-STORY DWELLING-HOUSES, three of which contain each six rooms and kitchen, and the other eight rooms, kitchen, and servants' room, with separate yards; water laid on, &c., at the rear.
The whole are now let, and realise a rental of £253 10s. PER ANNUM.
☞ The attention of capitalists and others in search of a really good city investment is directed to the sale of the above.
The position is a favourite one, healthy, and elevated, and, from its proximity to the wharves and business parts of the city, constant tenancy is insured.
Inspection is invited, as the property is in the market for bona fide sale, and will positively be realised on the above date.
Plan at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

THE OAKS, PICTON.

AGRICULTURAL FARMS.

LOT 1.—CARMODY'S FARM, 60 acres, together with various improvements, including cottage of 4 rooms, kitchen, dairy, 10 acres of enclosed cleared land, &c.
LOT 2.—FURTELL'S FARM, 100 acres, separated from Lot 1 by O'Reilly's Farm. This land, with exception of a few reds, is enclosed by a 3-rail fence and is otherwise improved.
By order of the Mortgagee.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, Sydney, on MONDAY, 10th December, at 11 o'clock,
The above well-known agricultural farms, in a well-known favourite district, a few miles from the PICTON RAILWAY STATION.
TITLE—unquestionable. Full particulars can be obtained on application to Messrs. Billyard and Curtis, solicitors, Hunter-street.
Plan on view at the Rooms.

FOR PEREMPTORY SALE.

GLOBE AND HARRINGTON STREETS.

LARGE CORNER BLOCK OF LAND, at the Junction of the above streets, together with the two commodious Dwelling-houses, &c., thereon.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 17th December,
All that valuable corner block of land, having frontages
84 FEET TO GLOBE-STREET,
87 FEET TO HARRINGTON-STREET,
on which are two substantial stone and brick built houses, containing, severally, 5 rooms and cellar, and 7 rooms; also, sheds, stables, &c., in the yard at the rear.
☞ This property occupies a favourite position in the city; only a few yards from George-street, Queen's Wharf, Circular Quay, Campbell's Wharf, &c. The sale will be WITHOUT RESERVE, and the attention of those seeking a desirable permanent investment in city freehold is directed to this favourable opportunity for securing the same.
Plan on view at the Rooms.

Sale by Auction, at Camden.

MR F. BURRETT has received instructions from A. Davye, Esq., Harrington Park, to sell by public auction, on SATURDAY, December 8th, at 1 o'clock,
About 8 horses, very superior breed, amongst which are the following:—
DONKEY, light grey, a quiet spirited lady's pony. Dam, a small blood mare of Ryan's, Liverpool Road. Sire, Mr. David Johnston's imported cream-coloured Arabian.
FIBE FLY, black filly, broken to side saddle. Dam, a favourite mare of Mr. Thomas Barker's, which he got from Mr. Busby, Cassilis, celebrated BY brand. Sire, Mr. W. Roberts's imported blood horse, Egremont.
ECLIPSE, bright bay horse. Dam, Mr. Buckland's imported Cleveland mare. Sire, Mr. G. M'Leay's white Arabian "Crab."
N.B.—The sale will take place at the rear of the Iron Store, Camden.

CUMKILLENBAR STATION,
Darling Downs District,
consisting of about 106,000 Acres, of which 1957 have been purchased, together with the Sheep, Horses, Stores, &c., upon the Station.

ROBERT KELLETT has received instructions from the proprietors to offer the above first-class sheep property for public competition, on the 1st March, 1867, if

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mr. JAMES NEILL, Farrier, of William-street, are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his late departed son, GEORGE FREDERICK, which will take place THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock precisely. GEORGE HILL, Undertaker, William-street, Woolloomooloo.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital, £1,945,000. Income, £236,000. Reserve fund, £240,000.
Insurances effected on buildings, merchandise, and ships. Losses from fire by lightning made good, and all claims on adjustment paid in Sydney.
FANNING, GRIFFITHS, and CO., agents, Spring-street, Sydney.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.
Chief Offices—Leadenhall-street, London.
CAPITALS:
Fire, £1,000,000. | Life, £100,000.
NEW SOUTH WALES BRANCH.
LOCAL BOARD.
The Hon. A. M'Arthur | George Wigram Allen, Esq.
George Alfred Lloyd, Esq. | John Frazer, Esq.
MEDICAL OFFICER. | A. H. C. Macafee, Esq.
P. Sydney Jones, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.S. | SURVEYOR. G. A. Mansfield, Esq.
Bankers:
Bank of New South Wales.
FIRE COMPANY.
INSURANCES granted covering losses caused by lightning and explosion of gas.
LIFE COMPANY.
ASSURANCES subject to liberal policy conditions.
Rates and all information on application to
W. H. MACKENZIE, Jun.,
Agent for New South Wales.
96, Pitt-street, Sydney.

NEW ZEALAND INSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital, £250,000,
With unlimited liability of shareholders.
Risks taken to all parts of the world.
Risks on wool at lowest current rates.
ROBERT GILFILLAN, Agent.
Macquarie-place.

ROYAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000.
FIRE DEPARTMENT.
The undersigned are fully empowered to settle all claims in the colony, and insurers may rely on the liberal and prompt payment of losses. The rates of premium are those adopted by all insurance companies in the colony.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
Policies are issued, and claims settled, by the undersigned in the colony, without reference to England.
MEDICAL REFEREE—Dr. O'BRIEN, M.D.
Prospectuses, tables of rates, &c., with the fullest information, will be furnished on application to
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and Co., Lloyd's Chambers.

SYDNEY INSURANCE COMPANY.
Established 1835.
A COLONIAL proprietary, (with unlimited liability of shareholders).
Insurances against FIRE and MARINE risks effected at current rates.
Marine Policies made payable in London (if required).
ALEXANDER THOMSON, Secretary.

THE COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, 19, Cornhill, London, E.C.
MARINE BRANCH :—5, Royal Exchange Avenue.
CAPITAL, £2,500,000.
The undersigned have been appointed the Sydney agents to the above Company, and are empowered to issue policies of Assurance against Fire, and to settle all claims for losses that may arise therefrom. Forms of proposals, prospectuses, and all information can be obtained free on application.
R. and W. PAUL, 89, York-street.

THE NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.
ESTABLISHED IN 1821.
Paid-up Capital, £550,000.
ANNUAL INSURANCES exceed SEVENTY FIVE MILLIONS.
ANNUAL DUTY paid to GOVERNMENT exceeds EIGHTY THOUSAND POUNDS.
All claims promptly settled in Sydney.
Forms of proposal and rates on application at the SYDNEY BRANCH OFFICE, 311, George-street.
ROBERT SEMPILL, Agent.

THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).
Capital, £1,000,000.
LORIMER, MARWOOD and ROME, Agents.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited),
Chief Offices, 35, Cornhill, London.
Subscribed capital, £1,000,000.
Paid up ditto..... £250,000.
The undersigned is authorised to issue Policies, the claims on which can be made payable in London, India, China, Cape of Good Hope, or the Colonies. RATES on application to
W. H. MACKENZIE, Jun., Agent.
No. 96, Pitt-street, Sydney.

VICTORIA FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
(Established 1849. Capital, £200,000.)
Also,
VICTORIA LIFE AND GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
(Capital, £2,000,000.)
With unlimited liability of Shareholders.
SYDNEY BRANCH—Pitt-street, opposite the EMPIRE Office.
WILLIAM JACK, Resident Secretary.

PRINCE OF WALES OPERA HOUSE.
FAREWELL SEASON
of Lyster's Royal Italian and English
OPERA COMPANY,
Conductor ..... Mr. Martin Simonsen.
Under the patronage of his Excellency the Right Honorable
SIR JOHN YOUNG, Bart., K.C.B., G.C.M.G., and
LADY YOUNG.
THIS EVENING, Thursday, December 6.
First appearance of
Madame FANNY SIMONSEN,
when will be given Donizetti's Grand Opera,
LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.
Edgardo ..... Mr. Henry Squires
Enrico ..... Mr. Sutcliffe
Arturo ..... Mr. Baker
Raimondo ..... Mr. Kitts
Alice ..... Mrs. Ada King
Lucia ..... Madame Fanny Simonsen.
FRIDAY EVENING, December 7,
will be given Donizetti's grand Opera
LUCREZIA BORGIA.
Mr. Squires, Mr. De Haas, Mr. Kitts, Mr. Baker, Mr. Ramsden, Miss Georgia Hodson, Madame Escott.
SATURDAY EVENING, December 8,
will be given Bellini's Pastoral Opera,
LA SONNAMBULA.
Mr. Beaumont, Mr. Sutcliffe, Mr. Lloyd, Mrs. Andrews, Mrs. King, Madame Fanny Simonsen.
Previous to the Opera on each evening, Rossini's magnificent Overture to WILLIAM TELL will be performed by the Grand Opera Orchestra.
MONDAY EVENING, December 10,
will be given Wallace's Romantic Opera,
MARITANA.
Mr. Squires, Mr. De Haas, Mr. Kitts, Mr. Lloyd, Mrs. King, Miss Georgia Hodson, and Madame Lucy Escott.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Dress Circle, 5s; Stalls, 3s; Pit and Upper Circle, 2s; Gallery, 1s.
Doors open at 7.30; Overture at 8 precisely.
Seats secured six days in advance, at Messrs. Elvy and Co.'s Music Warerooms, 321, George-street.
BOX OFFICE NOW OPEN.
Carriages to set down with the horses' heads towards Hunter-street, take up towards King-street.

NEW ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE
This present THURSDAY EVENING, December 6th,
Magnificent and Extra Attraction.
Two Brilliant Pieces.
Mr. A. FITZGERALD'S BENEFIT.
TO-NIGHT, Benefit of Mr. A. FITZGERALD.
The entertainments will commence with the comedy of
THE KNIGHT OF ARVA.
Connor ..... Mr. A. Fitzgerald
The Princess Marina ..... Mrs. A. Fitzgerald
(Her first appearance these 5 years.)
Concluding with the romantic drama of
METAMORA,
or the Wept of the Wish-ton-Wish.
Metamora ..... Mr. A. Fitzgerald
Marramatta ..... Mrs. Heir.
Upper Circle—ONE SHILLING.
Dress circle, 5s.; stalls, 3s.; pit, 2s; gallery, 6d.

SCHOOL OF ARTS.
WOODROFFE'S
BOHEMIAN GLASS BLOWERS.
Open every Evening, 7 o'clock.
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS' EXHIBITION.
Doors open at 2 o'clock.
FREE DISTRIBUTIONS
Of Beautiful and Artistic Glass Ornaments at every Exhibition.
Special arrangement for Schools.
Beautiful Cain Pipe and Glass Shade to be given away with other prizes.

MODEL NATIONAL SCHOOL, FORT-STREET.
EXCURSION TO BALMORAL,
On THURSDAY, 6th December, 1866.
An efficient band has been engaged, and during the afternoon the children will sing a selection of part songs.
Refreshments may be purchased on the ground. Luncheon will be provided by Mr. Cripps, at 2s 6d each person.
Visitors' steamers will leave the Circular Quay at 10.30 and 11 a.m., and return from Balmoral at 5.45 and 6.15 o'clock p.m.
Tickets, 2s 6d each, may be had of Mr. J. J. Moore, bookseller, George-street, or of any of the teachers of the school.

FORT-STREET NATIONAL SCHOOL EXCURSION to CLONTARF, THIS DAY. No hawkers allowed on the ground. E. MOORE.

VOCAL ASSOCIATION and ST JAMES'S CHOIR combined.—Practice this evening. C. CHIZLETT.

FIREWORKS.—The public are respectfully informed that Mr. Scott's LAST GRAND DISPLAY in the Domain, will take place positively SATURDAY EVENING next.

PARRAMATTA SCHOOL OF ARTS.—An Amateur DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENT will be given at Mr. Carr's, Red Cow Assembly Rooms, Parramatta, THIS EVENING, Thursday, December 6th, in aid of the above institution.
Tickets for reserved seats 3s, and for unreserved seats 2s, can be obtained from Mr. Mason, Stationers' Hall; Mr. Carr, or any member of the Committee of the School of Arts.
JOHN CHARLES BARKER, Hon. Sec.

ST. ANDREW'S SCOTS CHURCH.—The Annual EXCURSION of the Sabbath and Day Schools in connection with the above Church, will take place on FRIDAY next, the 7th instant.
The steamer BREADALBANE will leave the Circular Quay for Balmoral Gardens, punctually at 9.30 a.m.
Tickets, for adults, 2s 6d; and children 1s each, may be obtained from Messrs. J. Forrester, watchmaker; J. Watson, chemist, Brickfield-hill; R. Bowen, Bathurst-street; and from any member of the Church Committee.
R. ANDERSON, Jun., Secretary.
N.B.—Visitors are reminded that provision is made for the children attending the schools only.

QUEEN'S LODGE, PENRITH.—The W. M. of the above Lodge will be installed at high twelve on FRIDAY, the 7th instant. Brethren are invited to attend.
A BANQUET will take place at Regentville at 2 o'clock p.m., for which tickets, 10s 6d each, may be obtained from Br J. PERRY, Freemasons' Hall, York-street, Sydney; or from any of the Officers of the Lodge.

COHEN, BROTHERS, and CO. beg respectfully to invite attention to an entirely new and assorted stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING, manufactured expressly in the colony for the ensuing
CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS,
the whole of which will be found worthy the attention of town and country purchasers, as every attention has been given not only to the QUALITY and WORKMANSHIP, but also to the finish of each garment, while the style and cut being designed by their own COLONIAL CUTTERS is a sufficient guarantee that nothing has been left untried that can in any way add to the appearance of the same. Among the latest additions to the stock will be found a magnificent assortment in fancy tweed and coloured Drill trousers and vests to match, also an endless variety in light tweed and angola suits, designed exclusively for the coming holidays, the whole of which are now open for inspection at their MONSTER CLOTHING HALL.
Our LABOURING FRIENDS and MECHANICS will find all their wants immediately supplied, by paying a visit to the department set aside for their requirements, the same having been thoroughly reorganised with a view to ensure their thorough approval of the same.
COHEN, BROTHERS, and CO.

ON VIEW FOR THE CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS,
Light tweed suits, at prices to meet the times.
ON VIEW FOR THE CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS,
Fancy summer tweed suits, at prices to meet the times.
ON VIEW FOR THE CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS,
Black Cloth Cambridge Coats, at prices to suit the times.
ON VIEW FOR THE CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS,
Black Cloth Frockcoats, at prices to meet the times.
ON VIEW FOR THE CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS,
Black Cloth Sac Coats, at prices to meet the times.
ON VIEW FOR THE CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS,
Light Tweed Sac Coats, at prices to meet the times.
ON VIEW FOR THE CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS,
Black and Coloured Alpaca Coats, at prices to meet the times.
ON VIEW FOR THE CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS,
Light Tweed Trousers and Vest, at prices to meet the times.
ON VIEW FOR THE CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS,
Drill Trousers and Vests, at prices to meet the times.
ON VIEW FOR THE CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS,
Summer Tweed Trousers, at prices to meet the times.
ON VIEW FOR THE CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS,
Black Dress Trousers, at prices to meet the times.
ON VIEW FOR THE CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS,
Drill Trousers at prices to meet the times.
ON VIEW FOR THE CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS,
Mechanics' Clothing, at prices to meet the times.
ON VIEW FOR THE CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS,
Trousers of every description, at prices to meet the times.
ON VIEW FOR THE CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS,
Summer Vests, at prices to meet the times.
ON VIEW FOR THE CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS,
Black Cloth Vests, at prices to meet the times.
ON VIEW FOR THE CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS,
Artisans' Clothing, at prices to meet the times.
ON VIEW FOR THE CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS,
Boys' and Youths' Clothing, at prices to meet the times.
ON VIEW FOR THE CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS,
Shirts and Hosiery, at prices to meet the times.
&c., &c.
COHEN, BROTHERS, and CO.,
Monster Clothing Hall,
402, George-street.

TO CLERGYMEN.
DAVID JONES and COMPANY beg the attention of Clerical Gentlemen to their extensive stock of
CLERICAL GOWNS
LAWN SURPLICES
CLERICAL SCARFS and BANDS
FRENCH MERINO CLERICAL-CUT COATS
CASSOCK VESTS
RUSSELL CORD TROUSERS
THREAD GLOVES, &c., &c.
George and Barrack streets.

THE OPERA.—CHOICE GOODS.
THOMPSON and GILES announce that they have just opened a very choice collection of
OPERA MANTLES,
in styles decidedly new, and very pretty.
The NEW MATERIAL for opera cloaks, which was so extensively patronized last season in London by ladies of title
Opera mantles, trimmed recherché
Llama and cashmere CLOAKS and BOURNOUS, in white, sky, pink, scarlet
Eglentine lace mantles, white, striped, and chintz flowers
Sadowa evening shawls
LACE JACKETS
Elegantly trimmed muslin jackets
White embroidered mantles
EVENING BELTS, CLASPS, and ORNAMENTS for DRESS
Studded combs, steel combs, chain ornaments
Crystal trimmings and gimps
Ditto buttons
Breidenbach's celebrated modern PERFUMES for the handkerchief
Real Honiton, Maltese, Cluny, and Valenciennes lace.
TRIMMED HANDKERCHIEFS
Rich lace handkerchiefs, for presents
All the new laces, in edgings and insertions.
KID GLOVES,
in all the new tints, and every size.
SILK HOSIERY
Fine lisle thread hosiery
Gold and silver ritands
Spangled silk tulles
Spotted ditto ditto.
GLACE SILKS,
in 47 shades; and rich robes, from Paris direct.
EVENING GRENADINES
White satins
White and light coloured moire antiques
TARLATANS
French FLOWERS, &c., &c.
THOMPSON and GILES,
Denison House,
Importers of Choice Goods.

GENTLEMEN VISITING SYDNEY can be supplied with every requisite of the best quality at reasonable prices.
White shirts of the latest style and finish
Wool, silk, cashmere, and cambric crimean shirts
Collars, linen and best paper, every shape and size
Ties, scarfs, bows, every novelty
Belts, braces, wristbands, studs, links, &c., &c.
S. B. LEWIS ☞ The French Glove Depot, 10, Hunter-street.

TURNER'S MARKET CLOTH HALL, 488, George-street, opposite the Fruit Markets, NOT the Haymarket. Tweed trousers, to measure, 15s; black cloth trousers, to measure, 20s.

THE SALE
commences
THIS DAY,
at 10 o'clock.
THE SALE COMMENCES THIS DAY,
at 10 o'clock.
THE SALE COMMENCES THIS DAY,
at 10 o'clock.
GREAT PUBLIC SALE,
By order of
THE CREDITORS
in the ESTATE of the late
firm of
BAULKE and ARDERN,
for the
BENEFIT OF THE WIDOW AND FAMILY
of the late
Mr. BAULKE.
THIS VALUABLE STOCK,
amounting to upwards of £12,000,
is now offered for
PEREMPTORY SALE,
for CASH ONLY,
consisting of
SILKS, SHAWLS,
MANTLES, BLANKETS,
Millinery, Underclothing,
Fancy Dresses,
HOUSEHOLD and FANCY GOODS,
of every description.
All of which will be sold regardless of cost, in order to wind up the estate as speedily as possible.
86, King-street.

THE MEXICAN HOUSE.—FRANCIS FAHEY and COMPANY, Silk Mercers, 100, King-street, respectfully invite the ladies of Sydney and country to inspect their new show rooms, now opened with a splendid stock of fancy silks, in all shades and patterns; beautiful plain and striped glaces, from 35s full dress; £7000 worth of very best black glace silks, from 2s 6d to 8s 6d per yard, warranted to wear. In the mantle room we are showing a splendid black glace silk jacket, from 20s to 40s each; black lace and grenadine shawls, from 6s 9d to 80s, well worth double the money. We are also showing grenadine dresses and delaines, from 6s 6d to 22s; black cobourgs and lustres, from 9d to 18d yard; black and coloured llamas and French delaines, at 12½d yard.
We invite your attention to our present stock of sheetings, shirtings, calicos, prints, quilts, table covers, towellings, and all other goods at such prices as must command a very ready sale. Our Muslin Department will be found replete with some splendid goods, purchased for us in the French markets. In the Fancy Department we offer stays, stockings, parachutes, gloves, belts, and all other goods too numerous to enumerate.
☞ Your attention is invited to our new Show Rooms, now open with a splendid lot of Millinery, comprising hats, bonnets, ribbons, flowers, &c., &c.
We have devoted our special attention to our new Underclothing Room, which will be found replete with ladies' and children's underclothing, in all the newest styles, and richly trimmed. We beg to inform our customers that we keep on the premises a first-class Dress and Mantle Maker, and shall be happy to attend to any orders we may receive. Ladies in Mourning can have their orders executed, and the dressmaker sent to any part of the city with patterns to select from.
FAHEY and CO., Silk Mercers, 100, King-street.

RUSH AND ROUSSEAU,
Brickfield Hill, Sydney.
DECEMBER NOVELTIES.
MILLINERY.
Ladies' and children's mushroom hats, 2s 11d to 7s 6d
Elegant trimmed hats, 4s 9d to 10s 6d
Trimmed straw bonnets, 7s 6d to 15s 6d
Beautiful crinoline bonnets, 6s 6d to 10s 6d
English and Parisian millinery bonnets, 12s 6d to 18s 6d.
MANTLES.
Children's summer mantles, 5s 6d to 7s 6d
Ladies' grenadine ditto, 8s 11d to 12s 6d
French llama bernouse, 14s 6d
Black glace silk mantles, 15s 6d to 35s
Glace silk yachting jackets, 14s 6d
Black lace bernouse mantle, 25s.
SHAWLS.
Black silk lace shawls, 12s 6d
Ditto fine lama ditto, 7s 6d
Superior scarf shawls, 4½ yards long, 12s 6d
Plain white llama scarf shawls, 16s 6d
Black silk grenadine ditto, 12s 9d
Coloured yak lace ditto, 12s 6d.
DRESSES.
English muslin dresses, 7s 11d
French ditto ditto (stripes), 10s 6d
Crystal silk grenadines, 10s 6d
Plain and striped washing lustres, 11s 6d
The new takoline camlet, 14s 6d
Silk striped mohair, 9s 9d
Indestructible black tamative, 1s 4½d per yard
Black glace silks, full dress, £1 12s 6d
Fancy coloured silks, full dress, £1 19s 6d.
GREAT REDUCTION
in
HOUSEHOLD DRAPERY.
!!! Note the name and address !!!
RUSH and ROUSSEAU,
Brickfield-hill, Sydney.
!!! The Cheapest House in New South Wales !!!

PEAPES and SHAW have just opened a splendid stock of GENTLEMEN'S WHITE SHIRTS, with plain or CAMBRIDGE CUFFS, for studs or buttons, at FORTY SHILLINGS the half-dozen.
White, drab, buff, pin spot, marcella vests, 6s each, three for 16s 6d
Gentlemen's ALPACA SAC COATS, superior cut and finish, in black, white, buff, and drab, 15s 6d to 18s 6d each
Cloth-faced paper collars, in every size, from 12½ to 16½ inches
All-paper collars, 6s 6d per gross, by the gross only
Gentlemen's ties, collars, scarfs, braces, turbans, belts, hat falls and nets
Umbrellas, sunshades, &c., in endless variety.
PEAPES and SHAW,
The City Hosiery and Glove Warehouse,
338, George-street.

FRENCH KID GLOVES, in all the new and delicate tints, for evening wear and promenade
Eau-de-cologne, lavender water, pomades, combs, brushes, and all the choicest perfumery, from the best London and Paris makers.
PEAPES and SHAW,
338, George-street.

A GENTLEMAN who purchased a dozen of "ready-made" shirts, which he supposed to be cheap, says that he thinks an inspector of common sewers should be appointed, inasmuch as he can thrust his head between any two of the shortest stitches.
SHIRTS made to measure, of good material and the very best hand-work, at
SMITH'S Shirt Manufactory,
312, George-street,
One door south of Hunter-street.
Established a quarter of a Century.

B. MOUNTCASTLE, Manufacturing Hatter and sole Chaco Maker to the Rifle Battalions, has much pleasure in informing the public that he has just landed a large stock of Woodrow's, Townsend's, and other makers, best and most fashionable black and drab hats, French felts, Yankees, Prince of Wales, Doncasters, Ascots, washing hats, helmets, &c. Hats and caps made to order.
Address 302, George-street (opposite his old established premises), and 64, Market-street.

THE Well-Known Toy and Fancy Bazaar, is LEMAIRE'S London and Paris Bazaar, op. Markets.

NO PUFFING at the London and Paris Toy and Fancy Bazaar, that a real saving of 25 per cent. will be found by making your purchases at LEMAIRE'S Large Gallery.

ALL ARE ASTONISHED at the cheap prices charged for Toys at the Civet Cat, 98, King-street.

OUR 6d and 1s TABLES contain a great variety of articles, at the Civet Cat, 98, King-street.

DR. SOUTHAM'S GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS, a safe and simple remedy, are strongly recommended; they give immediate relief, and cure in a few days. Prepared only by W. PRATT, dispensing chemist, 519, George-street, Sydney. Sold in boxes, 1s. and 2s. 6d. each; per post 1s. 2d. and 2s. 10d.

NOTICE to Persons suffering from Bad Legs.—I will cure you without pain, and without confining you to your couch; and I will not take your money until perfectly well. JOSEPH KINGSBURY, Enmore, Newtown

JENKINS' celebrated TONIC WATER recommended by the medical profession. Orders addressed to the undersigned will meet with immediate attention. J. HAMILTON, Chemist, Botany Road, sole manufacturer.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT.—Cancers, Carbuncles, Boils, demand early and decided treatment. In using Holloway's remedies safety is secured without risk or suffering. The pills remove the poisonous taint; the ointment soothes the angry local ailment. Sold at 244, Strand, London, and at all druggists.

FRESH DRUGS, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Fruit Essences, Essential Oils.—Now landing ex Colonial Empire, 15 cases of above, ordered expressly for the dispensing and retail departments, instructions being to send only the best articles. English Oil of Peppermint, genuine Dutch Drops, Turkey Rhubarb in root and powder, &c., HENRY'S celebrated Australian Worm Powder Depot and General Drug Warehouse, 792, George-street.

KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO PREPARED CORN, the finest food in the world for infants and invalids.
This most delicious of all preparations for puddings, pies, blanc mange, custards, &c., is composed of the finest parts of Indian corn, has not undergone any fermenting process, and is guaranteed perfectly pure.
Be careful to ask for "Kingsford's," or some imitation will be substituted.
Sold in 1-lb. and ½-lb. packets by every grocer and storekeeper in the colony.

HOBSON and WHITING'S ARMY and NAVY HAIR DYE, for permanently dyeing, softening, and beautifying the hair, eyebrows, and whiskers. It is easy and simple of application. Instructions in each case. 3 Hunter street.

CHINA, GLASS, AND EARTHENWARE.—The cheapest house in the colonies is T. R. COATES'S, 480, George-street, opposite the Markets. An immense Stock to select from unequalled for cheapness and variety. Goods not carefully packed by experienced hands.

CUT Glass and Engraved flower Tubes, from 1s 6d each; Flower Stands, Metal Fittings, from 15s each; China Fumatum Pots, from 1s each; Parian Vases, from 1s; Glass Shades—all shapes and sizes, cheap at T. R. COATES'S, 480, George street, opposite the Markets.

CUT Wine Glasses, 4s dozen; heavy Tumblers, 4s dozen; Porous Water Coolers, 2s 6d each; Porous Butter Coolers, 3s each; Stone Jugs, 3 to set, 4s; Bedroom Candlesticks, from 1s each; odd Cups, all colours, 3s dozen; blue figured China Cups, only 5s dozen; and other goods equally cheap, too numerous to particularise at T. R. COATES'S, 480, George-street, opposite the Markets.

TO MERCHANTS, GROCERS, AND TEA DEALERS.—Just opened, one package Tea Lancers and Cups for sampling, the only lot in Sydney. Also Punch, or Toddy Siphons (glass), and best flint Wines for sampling, at T. R. COATES'S, 480, George-street, opposite Markets.

LEAD PIPE, all sizes, £26 per ton. ROBISON, BROTHERS, and CO., Manufacturers, Melbourne.

COAL. Wood, Charcoal, Bresse, &c., below market rates. R. KING, Circular Quay.

SUPERIOR second-hand Side SADDLE for SALE. GIBSON'S, opposite School of Arts.

STRONG American WAGGON and HARNESS, Price £25 the lot. Carries a ton. GIBSON'S Repository.

HORSE, Spring-cart and Harness, almost new. Price £25, the lot. GIBSON, 282, Pitt street.

FOR SALE, HORSE, Dogcart, and Harness. Also, a strong Dray. 97, Abercrombie-street, Chippendale.

FOR SALE, a handsome thoroughbred Pony MARE, 12 hands high, perfectly quiet—will hang up; young and sound—fit for a son of a prince. Price £7. 66 (new number), William-street.

FIRST-CLASS nearly thoroughbred MARE, perfectly quiet for saddle, for Sale. S. HOFFNUNG and CO.

NEWFOUNDLAND DOG and Kennel for SALE, cheap. Apply at 11, New Pitt-street.

FOR SALE, a bay HORSE; good hack, and used to town. C. STRANGE, 159, Pitt-street.

AS NON-RESIDENT or Visiting Tutor—a Graduate of Cambridge. Caatab, General Post Office.

A YOUNG LADY requires a SITUATION as Saleswoman; can do anything in mantle-cutting or underclothing; can procure first-class references, town and country. No objection. Address X Y., HERALD Office.

DRAPERS.—Wanted, one good Hand and a Junior. Holborow, Wynyard House.

DRAMATIC AND BURLESQUE COMPANY Wanted, Victoria Theatre, ADELAIDE, for the New Season, commencing end of February. Apply to Mr. B. M. Nathan, Perry's Hotel, corner of Market and Pitt streets, Sydney; or Mr. A. J. Solomon, Adelaide.

FURNISHED COTTAGE, 3 or 4 rooms, wanted for three months. C., General Post Office.

INSTRUCTION wanted, in Architectural Interior Projected Perspective Drawing. R. R., HERALD Office.

JUNIOR CLERK.—WANTED, a YOUTH, who writes a good hand. Address Public Company, HERALD Office.

MILLINERY.—Wanted, APPRENTICES to the millinery. Thomas Glancy, 668, George-street.

MARRIED COUPLE, without incumbrances, wanted for Station, Liverpool Plains—man, generally useful; woman as House Servant, cook, wash, &c.; good character required. Edward Chapman and Co., 56, Pitt-street.

MEDICAL.—Wanted, a qualified MEDICAL PRACTITIONER, to take charge of a country practice, with the opportunity of ultimate purchase. Apply to Elliott Brothers, 110, Pitt-street.

PARTIES wishing to LET their Public-houses, send particulars to George Phillips, 348, George-street.

PARTNER Wanted, in a good paying business. No risk, with £200 and £300. F. A., HERALD Office.

SYDNEY INFIRMARY and DISPENSARY.—Wanted, for the above Institution, a RESIDENT SURGEON and RESIDENT PHYSICIAN. Applications, with diplomas, &c., to be sent in before noon of MONDAY next, the 10th instant. The appointments will be subject to confirmation at the Annual General Meeting, to be held in January next.
John Dougall, } Joint Honorary
M. H. Stephen, } Secretaries.

TO MILLINERS.—Wanted, an experienced Saleswoman; also Milliner, apprentices, &c. 251, Pitt-st.

TO MILLINERS.—Wanted, a good HAND. Perry, Brothers, King-street.

TO HARNESS MAKERS.—Wanted, a SITUATION by a youth who has been three years in the business. P. Q., Mr. Larter's, South Head Road.

TEAMS REQUIRED to LOAD for

Young	Carcoar
Tumut	Meroo
Bathurst	Merrendee
Sofala	Tambaroora
Box Ridge.	

John Frazer and Co., Barrack-street.

WANTED, a STONEMASON to build a rubble wall. 237, Macquarie-street, near Hunter-street.

WANTED, MEN, to make elastic side boots and kangaroo cossacks. E. Kennedy, 313, George-st.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Miss Evans, 25, Hutchinson-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, a NURSEGIRL. Apply 158, South Head Road.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply 158, South Head Road.

WANTED, a strong LAD to deliver bread. Apply 74, Athlone place, off Parramatta-street.

WANTED, a MAN for the kitchen. Apply Freemasons' Hall, York-street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT, one in family, 86, Botany-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, a steady young MAN. Apply to Robert Barrel, hay and corn store, Newtown.

WANTED, a GIRL about 14 or 15, to make herself useful. Mrs. Heydon, 153, Kent-street North.

WANTED, a VIOLIN PLAYER for a few hours (TO-NIGHT). Apply 129, Woolloomooloo-st.

WANTED, a thorough General SERVANT; good laundress indispensable. 5, Argyle-tr., Pitt-st., Rfn.

WANTED, Cook and Laundress, General Servants, Farming Men. J. C. Glue, 162, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a WETNURSE. 502, Bourke-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, a respectable NURSEGIRL, about 16. Apply, after 10 a.m., Mrs. Brodziak, Pyrmont.

WANTED, a young Woman as General SERVANT. Apply Mrs. Johnson, 226, Clarence street.

WANTED, to buy HORSEHAIR and Oxtail Hair. W. Moore, 386, Pitt-street South.

WANTED, a respectable GIRL, to do housework. 6s per week. 93, Elizabeth-street North.

WANTED, all kinds left-off CLOTHES. Norden's, 617, George-street, opposite Haymarket.

WANTED, a respectable Man, as RUNNER. Apply Criterion Hotel.

WANTED, a YOUTH, about 18, for an office. Address, in own handwriting, A., Post Office.

WANTED, a GASFITTER. Apply Lance and Mitchell, gasfitters and brass finishers, 209, Kent-st.

WANTED, a thorough good General SERVANT. Wheelwrights' Hotel, Haymarket.

WANTED, a GIRL, to make herself useful. Apply 191, Sussex-street, near Market-street.

WANTED, to SELL, a Baker's Patent MANGLE, English made. Apply 220, Palmer-street.

WANTED, a useful GIRL, for housework and attend to children. 115, Lankelly-terrace, Macleay-street.

WANTED, a good steady MAN, for a gingerbeer and cordial factory. After 8 a.m., 407, Castlereagh-st.

WANTED, a small quiet PONY for a lady to drive. Gibson's, 282, Pitt-street, opposite School of Arts.

WANTED, a first-class Side-saddle HORSE. Gibson's Repository, 282, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a NURSE-GIRL, and to assist with housework. 335, George street.

WANTED, smart good-tempered GIRL as General Servant, used to children. 169, William-street.

WANTED, a respectable LAD, about 16, who can write a fair hand. Dawson and Co., ironfounders.

WANTED, a steady MAN, as Shopman. Inquire at P. Tancred's, Parramatta-st. Single man preferred.

WANTED, a GIRL, about 15, to nurse and assist in housework. Apply at 7 a.m., 281, George-street.

WANTED, a GIRL; two in family. Apply to Pierce, HERALD and MAIL Agent, Stanley-street.

WANTED, a respectable young Person (Protestant) as Nurse, for the country. The Home, Elizabeth-st.

WANTED, to SELL a first-class Set Patent Safety Cab HARNESS. Gibson, 282, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT for the Country. Apply Limerick Hotel, King and York streets.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply Mrs. John Lobb, 239, Pitt-street, near Theatre.

WANTED, to LET Stabling and Out-house, suitable for store; rent low. 21, Stanley-street.

WANTED, to rent a Blacksmith's SHOP, in the country. J. D., Post-office, Parramatta.

WANTED, BOY, to weed a garden. Apply T. Halloran, Balmain Road, Petersham.

WANTED, to purchase a Cottage RESIDENCE. State lowest cash price, &c., M.A.V., HERALD Office.

WANTED, by a young gentleman, a furnished BEDROOM, at or near Glebe Pt. Rd. F.G.C., HERALD.

WANTED, a smart, active HOUSEMAID, who understands her business. Poppenhagen's Hotel.

WANTED, a smart, active BOY, to make himself generally useful. Poppenhagen's Hotel, Barrack-street.

WANTED, a SITUATION as laundress; good reference. L. M., Post-office, Waverley.

WANTED, a LAD, that can milk and be useful. G. Forster, Bullanaming-st., Waterloo. 9 o'clock.

WANTED, two SHOPMEN. Apply to Mr. M'Carroll, Botany Road, Redfern.

WANTED, a GIRL, to nurse a baby. Apply at No. 21, Surrey-street, Darlinghurst.

WANTED, to SELL 10 good Awning POSTS. Apply Coveny's-buildings, Market-street.

WANTED, a SITUATION for a respectable Barmaid. Apply all next week to Mrs. Capps.

WANTED, Second-hand BAGS for bagging guano. Willis, Merry, and Lloyd, 100, Pitt-street.

WANTED, to SELL Avery's Patent SCALES, 4 cwt., £3 10s. Houlgate, 254, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a good Jobbing CABINET-MAKER, with trade tools. Apply 9 to 10. S, Church-hill.

WANTED, a Butler, and a good House and Parlour Maid, immediately. Mr. Haigh, 221, Pitt-street.

WANTED, General SERVANT. Apply Mrs. Morris, Bank-street, Chippendale, next Dr. Gray.

WANTED, a Single MAN, to drive pair of horses. Mr. P. M'Carroll, Botany Road, Redfern.

WANTED, HOUSEKEEPER; references indispensable. Mrs. Sherwin, Willow Tree Works, York-st.

WANTED, to SELL 6 new SPRING CARTS, cheap and good. A. Downie, Pyrmont.

WANTED, to rent or purchase, near Railway, a Farm from 30 to 50 acres, partly cleared. Rooke and Co.

WANTED, in town, a really good Public-house. Apply at once to C. H. Rooke and Co., 324, George-street.

WANTED, for London, Clothes, Regimentals. Simmon's Curiosity Shop, Paddington, opposite Barracks. Letters attended.

WANTED, a respectable PERSON, to take charge of a child 12 months old, who has lost its mother, state terms, &c. W. Dixon, HERALD Office.

WANTED to SELL (a bargain), a good MILKING COW, very quiet, calved three weeks ago. Belvidere House, Upper William-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, a strong LAD that has been used to a carpenter's shop. Midgley, corner Bathurst and Castlereagh streets.

WANTED, a RESIDENT MASTER, either Classical or Commercial, to assist in a private school. Apply to Mr. Fraser, Church street, West Maitland.

WANTED, a General SERVANT—one that can cook and wash; two in family. Mrs. Solomon, 11, Little Macquarie-street South, after 10 o'clock a.m.

WANTED, a thorough General SERVANT. Apply to Mrs. William Barker, Mandeville House, Waverley.

WANTED, EMPLOYMENT for a thorough Needlewoman or House and Parlour Maid. Mrs. Capps, King-street.

WANTED, a NEEDLEWOMAN by the day. Apply before 1 o'clock, at No. 2, Denmark-terrace, Victoria-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, a Single MAN, as Storekeeper for a large station. References required. Apply in writing to B Q., HERALD Office.

WANTED to PURCHASE, in Sydney or suburbs, a HOUSE (Freehold) of four or five rooms; price not to exceed £400. State situation and terms to L., 35, Riley-street North.

WANTED, to SELL a new four-roomed brick HOUSE, with balcony, good water, £160; can be paid by weekly instalments. Botany-street, Waterloo Estate, nearly opposite Buckland's Hotel.

WANTED, by a young Lady, an APARTMENT (furnished or unfurnished), with board, in a healthy locality. Ashfield or Burwood preferred. Apply, stating lowest terms, F. H. Browne, William-street, Paddington.

WANTED, all WORKING MEN to attend the MEETING, at the Temperance Hall, next MONDAY NIGHT, at half-past 7